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Vol III No 233

3 December 1979

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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with TASS political observer Yevgeniy Timofeyevich Babenko, IZVESTIYA Developing Countries Section Editor Leonid Alekseyevich Koryavin and Radio Moscow commentator Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good morning, comrades. In one month our country will enter the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted the state plan for economic and social development, and the state budget of the Soviet Union for 1980. The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the materials of the Supreme Soviet session convincingly show that the Soviet Union is linking its future with peaceful building.

The tenets and conclusions in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, in which a multifaceted and deep analysis of the major problems of the economic and social development of the country was given, concisely determine the tasks which demand the concentrated efforts of the party and people. But, the implementation of plans in creating a communist society is only possible in conditions of firm and stable peace. The entire foreign political activity of our party and state is directed toward insuring such conditions. One of the most important tasks of this activity is the strengthening of security in Europe through a reduction in the level of military confrontation. This aim is served by the new Soviet peace initiatives, which were contained in the Berlin speech of Comrade Brezhnev.

Yevgeniy Timofeyevich, could you please tell our listeners about world reaction to these proposals?

Soviet Peace Initiatives, Euromissiles

[Babenko] The set of proposals on ways to further strengthen peace and develop the process of military detente in Europe, put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on behalf of the Soviet Union and its allies, is finding a lively, positive reaction among people representing the widest sociopolitical and religious positions. The reaction of the overwhelming majority can be expressed in the following words: The Soviet proposals contain the only possible way to avert the start of a new round in nuclear armaments on European soil. The very essence of the Soviet proposals, imbued with a sincere spirit of real love of peace, clearly shows that the Soviet initiatives, which have the aim of curbing the arms race and reducing the level of military confrontation between the two groups in Europe, are the complete opposite of the plans of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy on the territory of Western European states new systems of medium-range nuclear weapons. There are few politicians on our continent at present who do not understand that the deployment of these weapons will inevitably make the military-political situation on the continent more acute, and that it is not even the deployment itself, which NATO proposes to implement in 1983, but the very adoption of the decision concerning it--and it is precisely this decision which is awaited from the forthcoming winter session of the NATO Council on 10-12 December by the more reactionary and conservative political forces in the West--that would to a very considerable extent bring about a sharpening of the European political climate.

[Ariyevich] It is precisely in Europe that the foundations of detente in relations between states with differing social systems were laid.

The opponents of good neighborliness and cooperation among European peoples are laying a nuclear mine under the edifice of peace which was erected with such difficulty by planning to deploy on the territory of some NATO member countries U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies. And this is what is interesting. The authors of this subversive plan find it difficult to justify it in the eyes of the public. Forced to consider how deeply within the consciences of people the idea of peace and coexistence have been consolidated, they are justifying their activities by an aspiration to deepen detente.

It is being said that U.S. missiles will restore the military equilibrium which has allegedly been upset in Europe, and without it detente is impossible. However, an approximate equality of forces in Europe has existed for a long time and the new weapons systems are intended to actually break it, to upset it in their favor.

[Babenko] Yes. There are some among the Western powers, including where Comrade Gromyko has just visited, which although agreeing in principle that one must try to achieve an end to the arms race, nevertheless consider that first of all NATO must accept a positive decision on the question of the production of U.S. nuclear missiles for Europe--which incidentally have been improved in order to strike, say from FRG territory, targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact--and only then to sit down at a conference table with the East to discuss disarmament. However, is not the glaring illogic of the formula, first let us upgrade our armaments and then we will see how we can disarm ourselves, utterly obvious?

The history of international relations, including the history of recent decades, gives not a few examples of the fact that having begun the production of some kind of new weapon or type of weapon it is very difficult afterwards or maybe even impossible to agree on a reduction in armaments, and particularly on any kind of realistic steps in disarmament.

Let us recall German history of the 1930s. Right up until the start of World War II, Hitler constantly reiterated the fact that he did not want war and was trying to upgrade his armaments so that Germany could be strengthened. Does not a seemingly obvious parallel appear here, between those statements by the Nazis on their so-called love of peace from a position of strength and the calls being made now, for example, in the British Isles, to first upgrade NATO's armaments with U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles, and then to talk with the Soviets from a position of strength? The present ruling circles in London being, figuratively speaking, more Catholic than the pope, the have declared their readiness to deploy even more cruise missiles stamped made in the United States on the territory of Great Britain, than has up to now been suggested by the NATO leadership.

[Ariyevich] No. One must say it firmly. The way to deepening detente lies not through feverish military preparations but through talks which seek to curb the arms race and achieve real disarmament. This way is opened by the USSR proposals. New evidence of the extensive support which they are receiving in the world were the mass protest demonstrations which were held on 27 November in accordance with the decision of the WPC within the framework of the international day of action against the plans of NATO and in which tens of thousands of people in Belgium, Holland, the FRG, Denmark and other countries took part.

[Babenko] On this question the Soviet position is of an exceptionally constructive character. It is characterized by a well balanced, comprehensive and deliberate approach to the evaluation of the given situation and to the determination of possible ways to resolve the situation.

This position meets with warm support, as you rightly noted, from all those who cherish peace and security in Europe. At the same time, of course, the Soviet initiatives are not to the liking of those who wish to further step up the arms race on our continent, particularly in the sphere of nuclear medium-range weapons.

If one is to speak of a practical solution to the question of this weaponry, there is only one path: to start talks, and without delay, particularly since the prerequisites for starting them, from the Soviet side, are most favorable. I have in mind the statement made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about the readiness of the Soviet Union to reduce, in comparison with the present level, the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the USSR, if there is no additional deployment of similar weapons in Western Europe. It is absolutely natural that if no decisions on production and deployment in Western Europe of the aforementioned weapons are made before the outcome of East-West talks, there will be more chances to achieve positive results at the discussions.

[Ariyevich] And vice-versa, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the USSR foreign affairs minister, warned during his recent visit to the FRG: The realization of the sinister intentions of the North Atlantic bloc will destroy the foundations for talks and trust.

[Babenko] Quite right. In particular, it seems because of this, even among individual leaders of the West European powers the plans to deploy a new nuclear missile arsenal on the territory of Western Europe are evoking feelings which do not in any way resemble enthusiasm. Speaking at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session on 13-14 November in The Hague, Scholten, the Netherlands minister of defense, said that the adoption of a decision on the deployment of U.S. missiles should be postponed until talks with the Soviet Union, including on nuclear missiles in Europe, were started and produced either one or the other result.

That point of view, it is true, was not reflected clearly enough in the final communique of the Nuclear Planning Group session, but it was received with understanding by the representatives of Denmark and some other NATO countries. Also marked by sharp disagreement was the session in Paris of the Defense and Armaments Committee of the Western European Union--an interparliamentary organization that traditionally exerts, by its recommendations, serious influence on subsequent NATO decisions in the military-political sphere. Although the majority of committee members joined in the militaristic chorus of the opponents of detente, and recommended that the NATO Council adopt at its winter session a decision to deploy new nuclear missile systems in West Europe under the pretext of the supposed military imbalance in Europe in favor of the Soviet Union, the representatives of the Netherlands and Denmark strongly objected to this position. The arguments reached such a pitch that the Netherlands delegates actually walked out of the session of the committee of the Western European Union, while the French parliamentarians also refused to approve the draft recommendation which was passed. Just the other day, the overwhelming majority of the deputies of the Folketing in Copenhagen--by a vote of 130-29--decided that the NATO bloc should postpone its decision on the nuclear missile question for 6 months. The Danish Government, represented by Foreign Minister Olesen, indicated that the period of postponement of the decision must be used to hold talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament. The minister also added that, at NATO's winter session in Brussels, his country will adhere to the position of renouncing the deployment of nuclear armaments on its territory in peacetime.

At present a government proposal is being prepared envisaging a 1.5 percent cut in Denmark's defense spending in 1980. This, by the way, acutely contradicts last year's NATO Council decision, which was militaristic in tone, that the member countries of the bloc should increase their military expenditure by 3 percent annually.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally, about the budget, which is rightly called the mirror of state policy: from that point of view, defense spending in the Soviet budget reflects the invariably peace-loving policy of our country. For several years now the Soviet Union has not increased its defense allocations; on the contrary they are being reduced, and in 1980 defense allocations are being cut by R100 million.

[Babenko] Yes, foreign observers are drawing particular attention to that at present. The French newspaper, *PARISIEN LIBERE*, reporting that in the USSR state budget for 1980 defense expenditures are set at R17.1 billion, or 6 percent of total budget expenditures, stressed that while combining its consistent struggle for peace with constant concern to strengthening its defense, the Soviet Union nevertheless not only has not increased its defense spending in comparison with the previous year, but has even reduced it somewhat. Under the headline, USSR reduces arms expenditures, the British newspaper *MORNING STAR* points out that the reduction of Soviet allocations for defense immediately follows the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

[Koryavin] China's position on this question is not without interest.

[Ariyevich] The speaker is the editor of a section of *IZVESTIYA*, Leonid Alekseyevich Koryavin. Please continue.

[Koryavin] It has been well known for a long time that Beijing is exceedingly willing to side with the most dyed-in-the-wool opponents of detente in general, and of European detente in particular. It remains so on this occasion. The Chinese vice foreign minister, (Yun Zhengua), has just visited Brussels. According to an announcement by the press section of the Belgian Foreign Ministry, the Chinese visitor--I quote--showed great interest in the forthcoming December session of the NATO Council, at which the question of the modernization of the nuclear armaments of the North Atlantic alliance is to be decided--end quote. Before that, the Beijing emissary was in the Netherlands, and he stressed everywhere the exclusively political nature of his talks, without mentioning questions of economic relations at all. At the same time, the newspaper *RENMIN RIBAO*, was widely publicizing the statements of political figures in Britain and the FRG who strongly urge turning the population of the West European countries into the nuclear hostages of the Pentagon.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally, Beijing has for a long time been trying to deflect Europe from the path of detente, and without much success. There are significant reasons for that. It contradicts the vital interests of the peoples. In the latest issue of the U.S. magazine *NEWSWEEK*, there is a curious argument which I would like to quote: The decision to modernize the tactical nuclear armaments of NATO has been an important success for U.S. diplomacy, and a blow to European public opinion, which inclines towards wider compromises with the Soviet Union. Well, let us leave the misleading terminology aside, and pass over the fact that decisions which have yet to be made are presented as cut-and-dried.

On the main point, the magazine is right: In West Europe, it is the public that opposes the deployment of U.S. missiles. It is from the public that the voice of reason is heard, demanding a positive answer to the Soviet initiatives. The Western press describes this fact as simply the result of a brilliantly organized Soviet propaganda campaign. That is clearly not the reason. The reason is, rather, that the West European public is realizing that the time has come for energetic action--action in the name of the peaceful future of our continent. Current international life, however, is characterized by the activization of forces opposing detente in other parts of the world as well. The situation in the Near East remains explosive.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

[Koryavin] Yes. When we turn to events in the Near East, and its history, which already makes an impressive volume, we involuntarily feel how time flies. More than 10 years have passed since the Israeli aggression against Syria, Egypt and Jordan in 1967. Since then, considerable parts of the territory of those Arab states have been under the heel of Israeli occupation. More than 6 years have passed since the beginning of the 1973 Israeli-Arab war. For 3 years now, Lebanon has been in ferment, with armed clashes dying down, then flaring up again with renewed vigor. Long-suffering Lebanon. Its south is subjected to constant shelling and bombing by the Israeli military. Under the blows of Israeli artillery, under the death-dealing fire of the Israeli Phantoms, totally innocent and peaceful civilians are being killed. Finally, it is now 2 years since Egyptian President As-Sadat made his trip to Jerusalem, which he publicized widely as a promising peace mission. But if the first of these events, the wars in the Near East and the skirmishes in Lebanon, are tragic, the last, As-Sadat's journey to Jerusalem, bears the seal of farce. Time, and the whole course of subsequent events, have shown that the lightning diplomacy of the Egyptian President is just as pointless as lightning war. The separate Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded on the White House lawn has not only not brought the Near East closer to peace but, on the contrary, has worsened the situation in that already explosive region. The Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon which followed it, and Israel's ambitious claims to part of Lebanese territory right up to the Litani River show that Tel Aviv has not changed its extremist course. Moreover, it has toughened its position at the continuing Egyptian-Israeli talks which now resemble a car skidding on a bad road. They are trying to replace with demagogic arguments about so-called Palestinian autonomy the main aspects of solving the Near East crisis, which amount to the need to withdraw the troops of the Israeli aggressors from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and to satisfy the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own national state.

[Ariyevich] Here it should be noted that Israel's sharpest blows are aimed at the PLO, as one of the most active detachments of the pan-Arab national liberation movement. The program of the Israeli Zionists envisages annexation of the Palestinian lands and the elimination of the Palestinian nation itself. To this aim are directed both the actions of Tel Aviv in the occupied territories, and the barbaric raids on the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, are they not?

[Koryavin] Yes, that is indeed so. Israel is continuing its policy of genocide in the occupied territories. It is carrying out one punitive operation after another not only to suppress Palestinian resistance but also to implement a policy of physical annihilation of the Palestinian fighters. Finally, one cannot fail to touch upon the question of Jerusalem. By occupying the Arab part of that city Israel violated the status established by the United Nations regarding that historic city.

By expelling Arabs from the places of their birth and wiping their dwellings off the face of the earth with bulldozers, Israeli troops are striving to create a situation in which the number of Israeli citizens residing in Jerusalem is far greater than the number of Arab citizens. Thus, by creating an imbalance in the population, the Israeli administration is striving to absorb the entire city and to include it permanently within the composition of the state of Israel. The whole world has witnessed the outrages of the Israeli military, which it committed in the occupied town of Nablus. The mayor of that town simply spoke out in favor of the actions of the Palestinian patriots, which resulted in the occupation authorities removing him from office and throwing him behind bars. In response, the mayors of all the towns of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip submitted their resignations in protest, and industrial workers, office employees, merchants and students declared a mass strike.

[Babenco] It is indeed not accidental that the day of international solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, which the world's peoples have just held at the initiative of the United Nations, was marked so successfully. All those who cherish the cause of peace and justice demonstrated their solidarity with the courageous Arab people of Palestine, led by the PLO, their only legitimate representative. Thanks to its courage, steadfastness and principledness this organization is receiving more and more international recognition and its authority in the international arena is growing. This was demonstrated again at the World Congress of Solidarity With the Arab Peoples, which was held recently in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, and at the forum of heads of Arab states and governments in Tunis. It was again stressed there that the Palestinian issue is the very core of a Near East settlement. Naturally, until it is solved and until justice triumphs a conflict will remain in the Near East. The peoples favor peace and tranquility coming to this area. For many decades now the area has been enveloped in uneasiness and bloody skirmishes.

U.S.-Iranian Crisis

[Ariyevich] The situation in this area is being complicated by a further exacerbation of the conflict between the United States and Iran. Their relations have acquired an extremely strained character. Judging from reports in the American press, plans are being discussed in Washington for direct military interference, including the bombing of various economic and military objectives and also population centers on Iranian territory, and the introduction of a sea blockade. President Carter stated at a recent press conference that he is fully determined to insure via diplomatic channels the safety of American citizens being held in Tehran as hostages. However, he stressed that the United States has other variants of action which will be considered depending on circumstances. Indeed, in a recent U.S. television interview former U.S. President Nixon asked why the United States should not invade Iran and remove those in power there. What is your opinion, Leonid Alekseyevich? Is such a development of events really possible?

[Koryavin] Well, it is not easy to give you a simple answer to that question. We are living at a time when it is no longer possible to solve an international conflict by the armor of dreadnoughts and open military actions. Any armed actions undertaken by the United States would damage, above all, that state itself.

At the same time, as is shown by the facts, there does exist the danger of a military conflict in the Persian Gulf area.

One of the latest editions of the American NEWSWEEK magazine carries a map indicating the military means that Washington might use to inflict punitive blows on Iran. There is the carrier Midway, in the Indian Ocean, with 75 aircraft and helicopters aboard, and the carrier Nimitz, with 100 aircraft, which has set course for the shores of the Persian Gulf from the direction of the Mediterranean Sea. There are formations of the U.S. Navy in the vicinity of the coast of Bahrain. There are F-4 fighter-bombers based in Turkey, and even U.S. special forces stationed in West Germany. Beyond the margins of this map there remains the carrier Kitty Hawk, with its 85 combat aircraft. This aircraft carrier is now moving towards Iran's shores from the direction of the Philippines.

As the American Washington POST write a few days ago, U.S. emergency plans envisage striking at the Iranian Kharq Island which is the location of the oil tanks from which Iranian oil gets to the international market. Some military advisers, the newspaper goes on to say, favor the seizure of Iran's oilfields by the forces of the famous 82nd U.S. Airborne Division, which have been specially trained for this kind of operation. In this connection it is planned to use as intermediate airfields the military bases being created in the Sinai by Israel with U.S. assistance.

[Ariyevich] On the other hand, it is important to note that the American public thinks differently. This is shown by the demonstrations outside the White House and in other American cities which took place a few days ago. The participants carried banners bearing the words: No to Military Intervention in Iran, and Do Not Send American Troops to Iran. The organizers of the demonstrations stated that the use of armed forces will not only not solve the conflict, but will indeed deepen it.

[Koryavin] Yes. While blackmailing Iran and brandishing a big stick off the shores of the Persian Gulf, Washington is at the same time displaying restraint--I would say forced restraint. It is realized in Washington what tragic consequences for the destinies of international peace and security could be brought about by an attempt to solve the situation of conflict by military means.

[Babenko] Leonid Alekseyevich, you were mentioning Israeli airfields. I should like to add the following to this: It is significant that bellicose voices are to be heard not only in Washington, but also in Tel Aviv. Military means are the only means to free the American hostages, Israel's Defense Minister Weizman has stated, and Israel's Prime Minister Begin has in turn informed the White House that Tel Aviv is ready to take part in an operation together with the United States against Iran. By pouring oil on the fire, the Tel Aviv strategists are clearly counting on kindling the conflagration of a new military conflict in the Near East, hoping that the American big stick, as it has been expressed, will with one end strike Iran and with the other strike those forces in the Near East which oppose American dominance in this area and oppose the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal.

[Koryavin] Indisputably the world public is following with alarm the military preparations of the United States and the inflammatory actions of Israel in the Near East. Playing with fire in this explosive area is fraught with the most serious consequences.

[Ariyevich] The peoples of the Arab East resolutely reject and condemn such a course.

In this connection Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted that attempts to revive the inglorious policy of the colonialists are doomed to inevitable failure, if the peoples are alert and give them a resolute rebuff. I rather think that these words can be generalized and applied to any area of the world.

At this point we come to the end of our broadcast and take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON IRAN REPORTED

LD021132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from New York: The Security Council has resumed discussion of the situation which has arisen in relations between the United States and Iran. The council was convened at the request of the UN secretary general, who stated that the dangerous level of tension in relations between the two countries was threatening peace and stability not only in the given region; but it might also have serious consequences for the whole world. On the one hand, the United States is perturbed by the seizure of its embassy in Tehran and by the holding of diplomatic personnel, and, on the other hand, the Government of Iran is seeking satisfaction for the injustices and violations of human rights which were perpetrated by the former regime.

The Iranian representative officially informed the president of the Security Council that in accordance with his government's instructions he would not be taking part in the meeting. As is known, the position of the Government of Iran is that the crisis in Iranian-American relations was provoked by the U.S. administration, which gave asylum to the former shah, who is guilty of crimes against the Iranian people. Iran is demanding that the United States hand over the shah and also return to Iran the riches stolen by the shah's family.

McHenry, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, essentially avoided answering these demands by the Iranian Government, limiting himself to the remark that injustices and offenses relating to the past could be examined in time at the relevant forum.

Trojanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, stressed that in the present situation the Security Council should act in such a way as to really promote the speediest settlement of the conflict between the United States and Iran. The Soviet representative went on to say that the Soviet people are closely watching the historical changes which have been taking place in the past year in neighboring Iran. The desire of the Iranian Government to restore justice, which had been flouted by the previous regime, should be given due consideration and taken into account.

On the question of the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran, noted Trojanovskiy, the Soviet Union proceeds from its principled position on the need for respect for diplomatic privileges and immunity.

KUWAITI UN DELEGATE CALLS FOR RESTRAINT OVER IRAN

LD030954 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Security Council yesterday held its second meeting after Saturday, in connection with the crisis in the American-Iranian relations. The representative of Kuwait, Mr Bishara, stressed that the conflict should be settled by peaceful means. He called on both sides to show restraint. According to news agencies, he proposed setting up a commission to investigate human rights violations in Iran under the shah. The Security Council is to meet again today.

Meanwhile, in Tehran, the Iranian foreign minister, Qotbzadeh, in an interview for the TIME magazine, has reiterated the demand that the United States extradite the deposed shah as a condition for the release of the American hostages held by the students. He said all American embassy employees were feeling well and that nothing threatened their lives.

SOVIET UN REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON INDIAN OCEAN AS 'PEACE ZONE'

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[TASS correspondent E. Menkes]

[Excerpts] New York, December 1, TASS--The turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace would promote the strengthening of peace and security in the area where nearly a quarter of the world's population lives on the territory of some 40 states. This was said by participants in the debate in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly where the discussion of the item "the implementation of the declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone" has been concluded.

The Soviet Union, just as the majority of the United Nations members, declares for the implementation of the idea of littoral and mainland states of the Indian Ocean about turning the region into a peace zone, said USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy.

The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone in the Indian Ocean in any way, he said. Quite on the contrary, we declare for spreading the military detente to the area, for curbing and ending the arms race there, just as in other places. The Soviet Union does not bring attack aircraft carriers into the Indian Ocean, does not hold large-scale naval exercises in the area, does not set up military bases, does not form "quick reaction" forces for military interference in the internal affairs of developing states.

It is not the Soviet Union but the United States that performed and is performing such actions. The unilateral and sharp increase of the United States military presence in the Indian Ocean zone is the real reason for the growth of tensions in the area.

We understand the profound concern of littoral and mainland states of the Indian Ocean over the fact that the Soviet-U.S. talks on the Indian Ocean are actually not held, the Soviet representative said further. The U.S. side disrupted the talks and despite our numerous proposals keeps from resuming them. Moreover, the United States of late took a number of measures to build up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf which further intensified tensions in the region. This contradicts the idea of turning the area into a zone of peace.

The USSR representative said in conclusion that the Soviet Union is prepared to enter the United Nations Special Committee on the Indian Ocean which is instructed to prepare the convocation of the conference on the Indian Ocean and to work out an appropriate international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

GROMYKO SENDS MESSAGES TO JAPANESE, GHANIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD291209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On His Appointment"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram to Saburo Okita, in which he conveyed congratulations on his appointment to the post of Japanese foreign minister. In an answering telegram, Okita expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

A.A. Gromyko sent a telegram to Isaac Kodwo Chinebuah in which he conveyed congratulations and very best wishes on the latter's appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Ghana. In an answering telegram the Ghanaian foreign minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams express hope for further developing friendly Soviet-Ghanian relations for the good of both countries' peoples.

SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE APPEALS TO INTERNATIONAL COURT

LD301749 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 30, TASS--The U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance sent a letter to the president of the International Court of Justice in The Hague requesting him to take measures against the Government of Iran in connection with the capture of the officials of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and holding them as hostages. Newspaper Washington POST published an article by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who confirms that he himself and Chairman of the Board of one of the major U.S. banks "Chase Manhattan Bank" David Rockefeller had actually lobbied for the shah's coming to the United States. Kissinger admits that he discussed the matter with high ranking officials of the U.S. administration and, following the shah's arrival, had met him several times and publicly advocated granting the shah asylum in the United States.

MEXICO'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT SHAH TAKES U.S. 'BY SURPRISE'

LD301748 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 30, TASS--White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said: We are not going to tell the shah when he should leave and we do not insist on his leaving. He is free to come and go at his own discretion.

In connection with press reports about the possible coming of the former shah of Iran to Mexico, the government of that country announced that it will not issue permission for his entry into Mexico. "The Government of Mexico will not be able to renew the shah's visa which expires on December 9, Mexican Foreign Minister J. Castaneda said, so he has no point in coming here". The issue of a visa to the shah, the minister said, would be contrary to Mexico's interests.

Commenting on the decision of the Mexican Government, which took the U.S. Government by surprise, the newspaper Washington POST stresses that this step represents a radical shift in Mexico's position.

NEW YORK TIMES REPORTS ON CIA AGENTS IN IRAN

LD021637 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 2, TASS--The New York TIMES today published the full text of secret dispatch number 8933 that was sent in August of this year by Charge d'Affaires of the USA in Iran Bruce Laingen to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The dispatch is about espionage activity of two CIA agents in Iran who used diplomatic status as a cover. The dispatch was discovered among documents seized by Iranian students in the building of United States Embassy in Tehran.

It is said in the dispatch, specifically, that B. Laingen concurs in assignments of Malcolm Kalp and William Daugherty, within the embassy. "With opportunity available to us in the sense that we are starting from a clean state in S.R.F. coverage at this mission, but with regard also for the great sensitivity locally to any hint of CIA activity, it is of the highest importance that cover be the best we can come up with. Hence there is no question as to need for second and third secretary titles for these two officers. We must have it."

"I believe cover arrangements in terms of assignments within embassy are appropriate to present overall staffing pattern, B. Laingen wrote further. We are making efforts to limit knowledge with the embassy of all S.R.F. assignments. That effort applies particularly to Daugherty, pursuant to new program of which he is a product and about which I have been informed."

Former U.S. Permanent Representative at the United Nations John Scali said that the text of the secret message that was made public by Iranian students is, undoubtedly, authentic. The report on its publishing, he said, caused serious concern among American experts on security matters. J. Scali said that hundreds of people are involved in espionage activity in Iran.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS DEPLOYED WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF IRAN

LD010006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 30 Nov 79 ED

[Text] New York, 30 November, TASS--The New York TIMES reports that another aircraft carrier, Forrestal, has left its U.S. naval base in Norfolk (Virginia) for the Mediterranean to "increase the U.S. military air power in the Near and Middle East." In view of the fact that there are already two U.S. aircraft carriers, Independence and Nimitz, in the Mediterranean and that the strike aircraft carriers, the Midway and Kitty Hawk, have entered the Arabian Sea, the New York TIMES writes, the United States will thus have five of its aircraft carriers, or almost one third of the entire fleet of U.S. strike aircraft carriers, at a distance permitting a strike to be launched on Tehran.

Former Israeli Foreign Minister M. Dayan, who is in the United States, stated at a press conference in Chicago that Israel will hand over its military air bases and other military installations to the United States if the United States takes military action against Iran.

In the House of Representatives 54 congressmen have offered a resolution containing a demand for President J. Carter to set a firm deadline for the liberation of the U.S. hostages held in Tehran, after which the United States should commence military actions against Iran.

These militaristic anti-Iranian calls are causing alarm among the U.S. public. A protest demonstration against the escalation of U.S. military power near Iran has been held near the building of the permanent U.S. representation in the United Nations. The participants of the demonstration were demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. fleet from the shores of Iran and the meeting of the Iranian Government's demands on the shah's surrender. "The Iranian people's demands for the surrender of the shah are completely legitimate and justified," Professor G. Cockcroft of Rodgers University stated. "The shah is accused of executing thousands of innocent people, torture and repression, which over many years were used against the Iranians with the encouragement and cooperation of the United States." He underlined that interference in the internal affairs of Iran, military or political, was fraught with the most serious consequences for the USA.

Another participant in the demonstration, Professor G. Fride of New York University, stated: "By harboring the shah the United States is violating international law which provides for the surrender of dangerous criminals." The shah, whose hands are stained with the blood of tens of thousands of innocent victims, he said, must face his people's court and answer for his misdeeds.

Increase of 'Military Pressure'

LD011858 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1714 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 1 Dec, TASS--More and more information is appearing showing that the United States is stepping up its military pressure on Iran.

The UPI news agency has reported, quoting a Pentagon representative, that the "Near East group" of the U.S. Navy has been strengthened by another two warships. The missile frigates Miller and Ainsworth have been sent there. As a result, the total number of U.S. warships preparing to take up positions in the vicinity of the Iranian coast will rise to 21. Among them are the five U.S. strike aircraft carriers: Midway, Kitty Hawk, Independence, Nimitz and Forrestal.

The Pentagon is carefully hiding the exact position of these aircraft carriers. According to information in the New York TIMES, the Midway and Kitty Hawk are already sailing in the Arabian Sea. But the UPI news agency, quoting sources in the Defense Department, says that the Kitty Hawk is still heading "toward the given area" and on its way will go near Diego Garcia Island where there is a U.S. naval base. Large helicopters which "can be used in sea operations" against Iran will be taken on board from there.

W. Clayton, U.S. deputy defense secretary [title as received], said, addressing one of the congressional subcommittees, that the Pentagon is now undertaking urgent measures to strengthen the air transport fleet to transport abroad troops and arms from U.S. territory. Clayton stressed that this air fleet must insure different needs of the U.S. Armed Forces, from a "small armed demonstration" to "large scale war" [krupnaya voyna].

Maneuvers of the 2nd Division of the U.S. Marine Corps, held, as the press has noted, in a "Near East type locality" have ended in the Mojave Desert in California. Soldiers on whose helmets and uniforms were the inscriptions "Iran-79" acted the role of "opponents."

"We are sure that we are ready to fight in any conditions," said Col (P. Keyes), the commander of one of the "strike groups" at the end of the maneuvers. "We are in a condition to go quickly wherever you like."

DEMONSTRATORS 'CONDEMN' ARMED PREPARATIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD012105 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 1, TASS--The tensions built up by Washington in U.S.-Iranian relations are a source of concern for sane public circles of the United States, assessing the military pressure on Iran as a breach of international law.

The escalation of war preparations in the Persian Gulf area is a serious threat to international peace and security, Executive Director of the U.S. Peace Council Michael Myerson told a rally in New York. These dangerous manoeuvres are part of the far-reaching plan to expand U.S. military presence in that region for ensuring its military-strategic and economic interests. Using crude pressure, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states as well as the threat of a direct military intervention, the USA would like to use the developments in that region to its advantage, he pointed out.

A demonstration of American public and Iranian students under training in the United States was held in Washington under the slogans "End Giving Refuge to the Butcher of the Iranian People!"

"No to the Plans of U.S. Armed Interference in Iran!" "CIA, Hands Off Iran!" The demonstrators condemned the administration's preparations for an armed aggression against Iran and demanded that the U.S. naval force be withdrawn from the shores of Iran and the legitimate demand of the Iranian people that the shah of Iran, who found refuge in the USA, be extradited to Iran, be met.

Local observers draw attention to the stand of the Arab countries alarmed by the military threat of the United States against Iran. Member of the House of Representatives R. Gephardt, who returned from a tour of the Middle East, in which he accompanied U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Miller told a press conference that the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi had urged the United States to show restraint in the Iranian-U.S. conflict and warned that U.S. military actions against Iran may touch off popular uprisings in the neighbour Arab states, thus disrupting oil exports from them.

In the opinion of the Arab countries, the use of armed force in Iran by the United States, the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES quotes W. Miller as saying, will inflict irreparable damage to American hopes for continuing oil supplies by the Arab countries.

NEWSWEEK 'FABRICATION' ALLEGING SOVIET MIDEAST AIRLIFT SCORED

LD301057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev "Observer's Rejoinder": "NEWSWEEK Fabricates Sensations"]

[Text] Calls continue to be made in the United States for a tougher stance vis-a-vis Iran. Judging by American press materials, the Pentagon is taking measures for the further buildup of its might off Iran's shores. More and more American naval ships are gathering there. The aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk and Nimitz and other naval forces are on their way to join the attack aircraft carrier Midway and a group of escort ships in the Persian Gulf region.

Under these conditions some people in Washington have obviously decided to distract the international public's attention from the Pentagon's dangerous actions and to lay at someone else's door the responsibility for the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East. It is hard to place any other construction on a provocative report by NEWSWEEK. Citing anonymous "European intelligence services," the magazine claims that the Soviet Union airlifted two brigades of troops along with the appropriate armaments to Ethiopia and South Yemen. The An-22 aircraft that supposedly carried out these movements flew along the Turkish-Iranian border, refueled in Syria and Iraq, then flew over the Persian Gulf around the Arabian Peninsula and returned to Russia together with the men and military equipment.

There is not even any point in denying these lying fabrications. Everything, from the first word to the last, was simply invented by the report's authors for manifestly provocative purposes. They themselves realize the utter absurdity of their "position," remarking in passing that the Pentagon knows nothing of any Soviet air movements of this kind, although American radar stations in Turkey could not have failed to record them.

It is also well known that these mass overflights by An-22 transport aircraft were not recorded by the air defense facilities and traffic control services of Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Yes, it is difficult even for the Pentagon to record the presence of Soviet aircraft where there were none. But NEWSWEEK has recorded an obvious fact before all the world: This publication's editorial kitchen cooks up manifestly false sensations designed to undermine the USSR's friendly relations with that region's countries.

TREASURY SECRETARY MILLER'S MIDEAST TOUR 'UNSUCCESSFUL'

LD020800 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 1, TASS--U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Miller, who made a six-day tour of Middle East oil producing countries, which took him to Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait, has brought to Washington bad news for the U.S. administration.

As the secretary of the treasury found out, the countries, which he visited, and the other Arab states of the Middle East are very much concerned over U.S. military threats against Iran.

Miller's talks on the oil problem have also been unsuccessful. His main objective was to get from the leaders of the above-said countries, accounting for 70 percent of the whole oil output of the Arab countries, promises that their oil production will not go down, particularly in the period of the U.S.-Iranian conflict. But the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi did not give any firm guarantees to this score, and in Kuwait the American emissary was told about the intention to reduce output and exports next year.

Miller has also failed to persuade the leaders of the oil-producing countries to show moderation on the question of increasing world oil prices, which is to be discussed at the 55th OPEC conference in December. Moreover, he was told in Saudi Arabia that the U.S. oil companies importing oil from that country derive unlawful profits by buying oil in Saudi Arabia at a low price and selling it in the USA and other countries at a much higher price.

On the other hand, the leaders of the oil-producing countries expressed to the U.S. secretary of the treasury their alarm over the decision of the U.S. administration to freeze Iranian assets at U.S. banks. Particularly concerned in this connection is Saudi Arabia, which according to the press reports, has now 50,000 million dollars deposited abroad, two-thirds of this sum at U.S. banks. Miller's explanation that the decision on Iran was taken "under extraordinary circumstances" and will not create a precedent, obviously did not impress the leaders of the oil-producing countries.

At this juncture, writes the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, summing up the results of Miller's tour, the prestige of the United States in the Persian Gulf area is permanently declining.

SINO-SOVIET DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION 30 NOV

OW010951 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Soviet and Chinese government delegations held another plenary session on 30 November in Moscow. The delegations were led by deputy foreign ministers of their respective countries.

The talks began in mid-October in Moscow.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD031012 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 3, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Wang Youping, the head of PRC's Government delegation at the Soviet-Chinese talks, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, at the latter's request. Some questions connected with the Soviet-Chinese talks were touched upon during the conversation.

TANJUG: 'Change of Atmosphere'

LD011144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0928 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Beijing (Peking), December 1, (TANJUG)--The recently concluded first, Moscow round of the Sino-Soviet negotiations has not brought any visible results but it cannot be said to have completely failed, informed circles in Beijing assess. Although the Moscow negotiations were conducted from different positions, they were at no point in any danger of being actually discontinued.

Although the date of the next round is not known, the dialogue will resume. This indicates that the two sides in spite of deep differences dividing them, assess the negotiations as the only means for normalizing their relations.

The absence of any concrete results is not surprising, it is claimed in Beijing. China has been noting that the negotiations will last long and be difficult and it has been proven right.

The Sino-Soviet negotiations in Moscow were the first dialogue between China and the Soviet Union in over fifteen years, a dialogue in which the two sides proceeded from the need to normalize mutual relations. In view of this alone it was not logical to expect any spectacular and speedy results. Differences in approach continue very marked. However, that the dialogue will resume confirms that China and the Soviet Union have gone over the "bottom line" in their relations.

Of late, Soviet-produced lorries and Volga automobiles have been noted on Beijing streets and Soviet refrigerators, in stores. It is rumoured that China has presented to the Soviet Union an offer for purchases of technology, in particular, power-industry installations and, also, an extensive trade list of goods in which it is interested. A number of encouraging steps, from Soviet films in China to Chinese expositions in Moscow, have been taken at the level of cultural exchange.

Far more important is a change noted of late in Chinese propaganda toward the Soviet Union. Of late, the Chinese press has been quite restrained in criticizing the internal Soviet system. It is true that criticism of "hegemony" and the Soviet foreign policy continues strongly in evidence but the Soviet Union is no longer referred to as a "social-fascist country" as was formerly the case.

All this is indicative of a gradual change of the atmosphere in relations between the two countries, a change doubtless affecting the dialogue which will continue.

The Chinese continue to anticipate "lengthy and difficult negotiations" but they are ready to promote cooperation with the Soviet Union at economic, cultural, information and other levels.

PRC SEEKS TO EXPLOIT IRANIAN SITUATION

LD301548 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The world is intensely watching the development of the American-Iranian conflict. International concern is galvanized by the obvious attempts to some U.S. circles to use the crisis situation to restore the United States' strategic positions in the oil-rich Persian Gulf zone. Those circles are prepared to go to any length to attain that goal. Writer on international affairs Viktor Gradov offers his observations.

American military buildup in the western part of the Indian Ocean is indeed acquiring ominous proportions. The naval task force led by the Midway [words indistinct] with 75 (?jet) planes on board are (?plodding) the borders of the Arabian Sea. Another group of naval vessels is on its way to the Persian Gulf area from the Subic Bay base in the Philippines, with the Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier in the lead. From the Mediterranean the Nimitz aircraft carrier is moving towards the same destination with 100 aircraft on board, and the flagship of the U.S. 6th Fleet, the Albany missile-carrying cruiser.

Naturally American military intervention in the strategically important Persian Gulf zone would pose a threat to the security of many countries in that region or countries dependent on the Middle East oil, not to mention the progressive regimes in the Near and Middle East, which might become the target of imperialist interference. Most interested parties are well aware of that threat to peace and are (?actually rejecting) and aggressive [word indistinct] of American (?militarism).

But there are also forces in the world which are trying to use the crisis situation in their own interests, ignoring the interests of the security of the international community, specifically, the Chinese leaders who do not even try to conceal their interest in fanning up the conflict.

The other day Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng gave clearly to understand, in a talk with the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister Willy Claes, that concessions by the United States are [word indistinct] heightening of the Soviet influence in the Middle East. The Chinese leaders are making recourse to the issue of a threat to peace every time they want to stimulate the more belligerent champions of anti-communism in Washington and to encourage them to fan up tensions. Small wonder, therefore, that Beijing passed over in silence the recent press conference of the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, who said Iran's relations with the Soviet Union remain friendly, and there are no problems between the two countries. They preferred not to mention that because the actual situation does not fit into (?the) Beijing-invented myth of a Soviet threat to Iran. A little later Beijing's official position was presented by a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing. Commenting on his statement, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency emphasized China took the side of the United States in the Iranian crisis. The Chinese mass media, the agency observed further, had already made known their sympathies for the United States policies earlier.

So the Beijing authorities have again shown their readiness to back any action by the United States hardliners designed to heighten tensions. And that is quite a deliberate line which fully complies with the general direction of Beijing's foreign policy course. The Chinese leaders believe an aggravation of international tensions in any part of the world creates the most favorable conditions for work on their far-reaching hegemonist plans. They would be happy if their American allies put mankind on the verge of a global conflict by their aggressive action in the Middle or Near East, while Beijing would be free to act on its expansionist schemes in Southeast Asia.

Indicatively the Asian press is voicing the opinion that the Chinese authorities are planning to use the Persian Gulf crisis for launching new military actions against Vietnam and Laos.

BEIJING FORBIDS USE OF 'DEMOCRACY WALL'

LD301302 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

["Beijing: Stopping the Play at 'Democracy'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, November 30, TASS--It was decided in China to liquidate the so-called "Democracy Wall." As is reported by FRANCE PRESSE, the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress banned on Thursday the pasting of wall papers on the "Xidan Wall". The local authorities were ordered to take appropriate steps to prevent "some people from using this wall for activities that interfere with the efficient implementation of four modernizations". This decision was preceded by an intensive campaign in the Chinese press. On Thursday all Chinese newspapers frontpaged articles criticizing the writers of wall papers.

After Mao Zedong's death the Beijing leaders connived for some time at hand-written leaflets which appeared on "the Democracy Wall" in the centre of the capital and which exposed the brutal repressions of the period of the cultural revolution. The new rulers of China kept "the wall" for some time for demagogic purposes as "evidence of the democratization" of the regime.

But as soon as there appeared wall papers criticizing directly the present Chinese leaders for ignoring the needs and the aspirations of the people, and for mass repressions, the Maoist leaders sharply changed their attitude to wall paper writers. An order was published in Beijing towards the end of March banning officially any criticism of high-ranking officials. Then one of the wall paper writers was sentenced to a long prison term. Finally, the Beijing leaders evidently decided to put an end to this play at "democracy" and banned any critical statements.

PRAVDA CITES UNEN ARTICLE ON PRC 'SABER RATTLING'

LD271541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Beijing Is Engaging in Saber-Rattling"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 November--That is the headline under which the newspaper UNEN, the organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has published an article pointing out that the practice of Beijing's foreign policy activity over the past 20 years and more shows quite convincingly that the Chinese leaders frequently ascribe to other countries all the negative things they themselves are doing or intend to do.

If we are to believe the Beijing slanderers and anti-Soviets, it transpires that the Soviet Union, at the price of the lives of thousands of its sons and daughters, liberated northeast China from its many years of occupation by the Japanese militarists and created every condition for the successful development of the Chinese people's victorious liberation struggle over the country's entire territory, rendered decisive aid in reinforcing the Chinese people's revolutionary gains and defended the PRC sky against an airborne attack by the imperialist aggressors and their Jiang Gai-shekist accomplices only in order to attack China later. According to the logic of the great-Han chauvinists it transpires that long-suffering Vietnam, which waged a hard 30-year struggle against the imperialist aggressors, achieved the motherland's unification and finally embarked on peaceful creative labor only in order to turn to military confrontation with China.

It transpires that Mongolia, with its comparatively minor economic and military might, which throughout almost its entire history has been prey to annexationist claims and all sorts of pressure from the Chinese rulers, is threatening China which has a population of 900 million and an enormous army armed with nuclear missile weapons.

Invariably strengthening its military-bureaucratic regime, the Chinese leadership pays great attention to the buildup of the country's military might. The PRC now ranks first not only in Asia but in the whole world in terms of the numerical strength of its armed forces personnel. According to the figures of foreign observers over 3.2 million men are serving in the PRC ground forces alone. According to recent reports, in 1977-1978 the numerical strength of the PRC Armed Forces was increased by a further 1 million. At the same time China's direct military expenditure over the past 3 years increased from \$21 billion to \$36 billion.

Naturally, the question arises: What is forcing China to maintain such an enormous military machine? Is this dictated by the task of defense against imperialist aggressors? By no means. On the contrary, the Chinese leaders are trying by every means to preserve the U.S. military presence in Asia and other parts of the world and are fighting, for instance, for the consolidation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance.

Touching on the Soviet Union's aid to Mongolia, including on questions of safeguarding its security, UNEN writes: Under conditions where China is concentrating enormous forces on Mongolia's borders and keeping them in full combat readiness, it is clear that our country cannot fail to strengthen its defense capability.

The PRC, UNEN continues, is the only country whose legislative acts openly enshrine, as general national strategic goals, not only the course toward the preparation for war but also the task of fighting specific states, that is, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. This is precisely why the Beijing leadership is giving a hostile reception to all the Soviet Union's constructive proposals to normalize relations between the two countries and all the efforts of the fraternal countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces of the world aimed at deepening the process of the relaxation of tension and the development of international cooperation in the interests of world peace and security and social progress.

IZVESTIYA CITES IRANIAN THREAT IN MAINICHI TO DESTROY OILFIELDS

LD301249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Bandura from the "World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "Japan: What the Papers Are Writing About"]

[Excerpt] The Japanese press is devoting a great deal of attention to the development of the situation in Iran. The reasons for the interest are clear: The Japanese economy depends on supplies of Iranian oil. The paper MAINICHI published an interview with Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar highlighting his statement that "if the United States opts for military action we shall destroy the oilfields with our own hands, and other countries as well as Iran will suffer as a result."

U.S. 7TH FLEET'S FLAGSHIP DEPARTS FROM JAPAN

LD030837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, the Blue Ridge, today left the Japanese port of Yokosuka, one of the largest U.S. naval bases in the Far East. Although a spokesman for the U.S. command refused to disclose the region for which Blue Ridge was destined, it is assumed that the ship has set off for the Indian Ocean. In connection with the increase in anti-U.S. manifestations in the countries of the Near and Middle East, the United States has already transferred two aircraft carriers of the 7th Fleet, the Midway and Kitty Hawk, to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION REMAINS 'COMPLICATED AND STRAINED'

SK021052 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to foreign news reports from Seoul, the situation in South Korea remains complicated and strained. Sovereignty [as heard] is, in fact, in the hands of the armed forces which actually and completely control the domestic situation.

Curfew is imposed on the whole nation, some 700,000 ground troops are combat ready and several scores of thousands of policemen are mobilized. All publications, radio and television and all other media are strictly censored. It is under such circumstances, that the election for interim president of South Korea is to be held on 6 December.

According to an announcement, the election is to be held as stipulated in the existing Yusin Constitution which was drawn up in 1972. The interim president will be elected according to that Constitution, through a vote in the so-called National Conference for Unification [NCU] which is said to represent the people.

However, all of the 2,583 members of the NCU have been selected by Pak Chong-hui. They have been supporting antidemocratic policies, thus how can they speak about being the representatives of the people?

Foreign commentators write the following about the coming presidential election: The man who will be elected South Korean president must be able to please the present regime and must obtain the approval of the foreign masters who do not want any basic democratic reforms to take place in South Korea.

The people of all strata in South Korea are aware of this. Thus, antigovernment demonstrations have taken place in Seoul and elsewhere in South Korea, including Pusan and Kwangju. The people participating in those demonstrations demanded the abolition of the 1972 Constitution, the restoration of civil rights and the release of all political prisoners.

They also appealed to the nation to boycott the presidential election which the famous dissident Ham Sok-hon called a trick to save the corrupt regime.

AL'BOV HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK TRADE UNIONS

SK020148 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Interview with Al'bov on anniversary of the founding of DPRK trade unions]

[Text] Commemorating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Korean trade unions today, we have invited Comrade Al'bov, member of the Standing Committee of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and chairman of the Central Committee of the Aviation Workers Union, to this station.

[Brief recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Comrade Al'bov said as follows: Dear friends: On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Korean trade unions, I warmly congratulate you in the name of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and on my own behalf. I also wish the trade unions of the fraternal country greater success in their various activities.

The Soviet people are well aware that the DPRK trade unions have greatly contributed to socialist construction, to the mobilization of working people to settle the important people's economic tasks and to the conduct of the socialist competition for increased production.

Today I can say with joy that the Soviet and socialist Korean trade unions have maintained ties of practical and friendly cooperation. The trade unions of the two countries have effectively exchanged all experiences obtained in the various sectors of their lives.

We always welcome visits by the friends from the People's Korea and at the same time representatives of the Soviet trade unions delegations have visited Korea, a friendly country, to acquaint themselves with the activities of the Korean trade unions with deep interest.

The meeting between Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR Comrade Shibayev and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Comrade Kim Pong-chu in June of this year and the visit by a delegation of the Korean trade unions headed by Comrade (Kim Hui-su), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, to the Soviet Union in July of this year greatly contributed to further developing the friendship and cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries.

The visits by a delegation of the Soviet publication workers' union, a delegation of the Soviet Agriculture and Agricultural Procurement Workers' Union Central Committee and a delegation of Moscow City Council of Trade Unions to Korea also contributed to further consolidating our friendship and cooperation.

Comrade Al'bov continued as follows: In August of this year, as the head of a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR I visited the DPRK and witnessed there how the workers, farmers and intellectuals of the fraternal country were implementing the tasks of socialist construction. What is retained in my memory in particular are the meetings with the workers of the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive plant and the members of the Chonsan-ni cooperative farm who warmly welcomed us and the visit to Kaesong City and Wonsan City. We were also deeply impressed by the development of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK. In conversations with the Korean comrades, we noticed that they were very appreciative of the Soviet technicians and people who assisted in building and operating the important people's economic plant facilities of the republic. Along with the Soviet people, the Soviet trade unions have actively supported the DPRK's constructive proposals for creating favorable conditions under which the reunification of the country can be achieved by the Korean people themselves and without foreign interference.

[Brief recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] In conclusion, Comrade Al'bov said as follows: Dear friends, I promise that the Soviet trade unions will exert all efforts in the future to further strengthen and develop the fraternal relations between our two peoples and between our two countries. I sincerely wish the workers of the People's Korea new success in socialist construction and in their struggle to reunify the country under the peaceful and democratic principles.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ADOPTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD242346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the joint Soviet-Mongolian Scientific Council ended in Ulaanbaatar today. A general plan was adopted for the development and deployment of productive forces in the Mongolian Peoples Republic [MPR] for the period up to 1990. Our correspondent Sergey Pravdin reports from Ulaanbaatar. This important document was drawn up in accordance with the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental agreement. Prominent scientists and specialists from the two countries took part in developing the document. As the Mongolian press notes, the significance of drawing up the long-range plan for the development and deployment of productive forces in the MPR was stressed in particular during the meetings held last year in the Crimea between Comrades Brezhnev and Tsedenbal. The document approved at the meeting of the joint Soviet-Mongolian Scientific Council in Ulaanbaatar contains a comprehensive scientific analysis of the development and deployment of the productive forces in the MPR. The main directions of the prospective development of its national economy have also been worked out, including the most important branches of material production and the social infrastructure. The general plan points out that it is closely linked to the development of the economy of the Soviet Union, primarily with its eastern regions. As the Mongolian newspapers stress, this document contains scientific recommendations for resolving the most important economic and social tasks set forth at the 17th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and envisaged with a view to Mongolia's participation in the implementation of the complex socialist economic integration program. The general plan is Mongolia's first complex scientific study determining the most intensive directions for the pace of development and territorial organization of the Republic's national economy in the long term perspective. As was pointed out at the meetings of the Soviet-Mongolian Scientific Council in Ulaanbaatar the general plan is also the first international experiment involving joint development of a document of this type on the basis of cooperation between two member countries of CEMA.

DELHI YOUTHS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. POLICY IN ASIA, IRAN

LD011205 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, December 1, TASS--A mass youth demonstration was held today outside the U.S. Embassy here in protest against the American policy in Asia as one dangerous to world peace. The demonstrators demanded that the United States stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Indian Ocean countries, Iran included.

AFGHAN PARTY DISCUSSES COMING ASSEMBLY, CONSTITUTION

LD021817 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 2, TASS--A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today in the House of the People. The meeting discussed questions of the work of the coming general assembly at which the national organization of the defence of the revolution is to be created and its leading bodies are to be elected. Radio Kabul said that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan also discussed the questions of preparing a new constitution of Afghanistan. The draft constitution is being worked out by a special commission.

KABUL UNIVERSITY RECTOR ON AFGHAN DEVELOPMENT

LD012322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In the Kabul Polytechnic Institute the registration of delegates for the General Council of the Afghan parliament has begun. Its opening is scheduled for 5 December. The basic question which the delegates will discuss is the formation of a national organization for the protection of the revolution. Our correspondent met the rector of Kabul University, Ataulloh Rauf, who is in Moscow, and talked to him about the way in which the Afghan people are protecting their revolutionary gains and building a new life. As the April revolution was victorious in Afghanistan, Ataulloh Rauf said, the internal and external enemies came out against the popular power. The armed provocations of the counterrevolutionaries are being supported by the imperialist countries--the United States, Britain, West Germany and also the Chinese. These bands armed with Chinese and U.S. weapons are operating on the territory of Pakistan and Iran. They attack villages, burn houses and schools, blow up bridges and kill women, old people and children. They are thus attempting to eliminate the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people. However, about 2 months ago the government carried out a large-scale action in exposing and destroying the counterrevolutionary bands. Units of the Afghan Army, with the support of the population, successfully coped with this task. All the bands were wiped out or driven outside Afghanistan's borders.

Despite the intrigues of the enemies, Ataulloh Rauf continued, the Afghan people have gained great successes in the post-revolutionary period. A major success has been the land reform. The land was handed over to all those who should legally own it. Almost 300,000 peasant families have become the masters of their [word indistinct]. A 5-year plan of economic and social development of the republic was drawn up. It envisages a considerable rise in the people's living standard which, prior to the revolution, was one of the lowest in the world. A special program has been developed to eliminate illiteracy and to construct new housing, schools, hospitals and libraries in the country. In conclusion, Ataulloh Rauf said, I would like to emphasize the great help which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries give to us. We believe that the April revolution is the continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was precisely then that good, friendly relations began between our peoples. Now these relations have developed into fraternal friendship. The Afghan people have made their choice. They are going ahead confidently along the path of revolutionary transformations and no reactionary forces will obstruct them or turn them from this path.

KAMPUCHEA DENOUNCES EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF FOOD SHORTAGE

LD030130 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, December 2, TASS--"We thank fraternal and friendly countries, international organizations and all people of good will who make contribution to our struggle against starvation, the horrible aftermath of the U.S. aggression and the Maoist experiment carried out on Kampuchean soil by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. At the same time we vigorously protest against the treacherous stratagems by those who are trying to exaggerate the scope of the shortage of food in Kampuchea and to make use of humanitarian aid for political purposes and to impede the irreversible development of the Kampuchean revolution," says the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in connection with the distorted interpretation of the state of things in Kampuchea by the group of deputies in French parliament who visited Kampuchea recently.

The spokesman stated that the aid which came through the channels of international organizations has been distributed among population in all provinces with the participation of representatives of those organizations. Up to now the observers gave full credit to the efforts of the Kampuchean administration in providing relief to the population.

The much more considerable help from Vietnam, the USSR and other friendly countries, which had been distributed among the population of Kampuchea much earlier than that from Western states, has made it possible to eliminate starvation, the legacy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, the statement emphasizes.

WESTERN, PRC SO-CALLED AID TO KAMPUCHEA SCORED

LD231414 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

["Political Fuss Over the Tragedy of the Kampuchean People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--The ruling circles of the Western powers, as well as of Maoist China, posing as "humanitarian saviours" of the Kampuchean people, are in fact trying to interfere in the affairs of Kampuchea and to legalize the shipment of supplies to the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs across the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, writes the weekly ZA RUBEZHOM. This was shown once more during the New York conference on humanitarian aid to Kampuchea, called by the U.N. secretary general, the weekly says. At the same time, the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community, speakers at the conference said, drew up and are carrying out an extensive programme for sending food and drug supplies to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and helping it with restoring the key branches of its economy. But the Maoist hegemons do not rest content. In its efforts to disrupt Vietnam's measures to help the Kampuchean people, Beijing continues to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, attacking it with artillery fire, making bandit raids on and overflights of frontier areas, the newspaper says.

USSR-KAMPUCHEAN SOCIETY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL FRONT

LD010735 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The USSR-Kampuchean Friendship Society has held a large-scale meeting to mark the first anniversary of the United National Salvation Front of Kampuchea. By a unanimous vote the meeting adopted a statement on behalf of the Soviet public pledging further all-round support of the Kampuchean people in their fight against the intrigues of imperialists and reactionaries from different parts of the world and in their effort to build a new life.

Here are some other points of the statement: The Soviet people have always taken a sympathetic view of and supported the heroic struggle waged by the Kampuchean people against the imperialist aggressors, reactionaries and the criminal regime Beijing imposed on them. The reaction of the Soviet Union to the formation of the United National Salvation Front on 2 December 1978 was one of deep satisfaction. Leading members of the USSR-Kampuchean Friendship Society voiced full solidarity with the front's declaration and its political program. The victory of the revolutionary forces in Kampuchea under the leadership of the United National Salvation Front put an end to the regime of genocide in the country. It opened favorable prospects for the consolidation of peace in Indochina and for the development of a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea that is building a socialist society.

The republic is gaining strength on the international scene from day to day. More than 30 countries and national liberation movements have already recognized it. Soviet public representatives welcomed the results of the front's second congress, which mapped out concrete measures for further normalization of the situation in the country and the restoration of the national economy. The statement condemns Beijing's policy towards the People's Republic of Kampuchea as an aggressive and expansionist policy. It condemns attempts made by imperialist quarters working in collusion with the Maoists to interfere in the republic's domestic affairs and to revive the politically bankrupt Pol Pot regime.

The vice president of the USSR-Kampuchean Friendship Society, Konstantin Akulov, speaking at the meeting, voiced confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea will continue to develop in the best interests of the peaceful constructive efforts of the two nations and for the benefit of world peace. He emphasized that Kampuchea's policy of peaceful coexistence with other countries has the full understanding and support of the Soviet Union. The Khmer people, Konstantin Akulov said, are doing much to strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean ambassador to Moscow, Keo Prasat, said his country was facing the difficult task of restoring the economy ruined by the puppet regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. He said the Soviet Union and other socialist countries give great assistance to the Khmer people. Leaning on this assistance, the ambassador said, Kampuchea was successfully resisting the intrigues of the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists.

SOVIET-LAO FRIENDSHIP WEEK MARKS LAO ANNIVERSARY

LD010752 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Moscow public has marked the start of a week of Soviet-Laotian friendship in the Soviet Union. The week is timed to coincide with the fourth anniversary of the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to be observed on 2 December. Speakers at a ceremony held in Moscow to mark the occasion stressed that ever since the start of the liberation struggle of the Laotian people, the Soviet Union has been solidly on their side. The head of the delegation of the Laotian-Soviet Friendship Society, Khamliang Pholsena, expressed profound gratitude for Soviet support for the Laotian people.

Review of Socialist Achievements

LD301850 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

["Laos: Four Years of New Life"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes: The People's Democratic Republic of Laos is observing the fourth anniversary of its existence.

Abolition of monarchy and proclamation of the republic on December 2, 1975, opened a glorious chapter in the centuries-old history of the Lao people. This outstanding event opened a period of construction of a new life in Laos, which bypassing capitalism, has embarked on the path of creating the basis of socialist society.

The young people's democratic state has got a hard legacy. The flame of war during almost three decades devastated the large area of Laos. U.S. aircraft turned many regions of the country into a scorched earth zone. It has been calculated that the United States dropped on Laos more than three million tons of bombs, one ton per inhabitant.

The people's power in Laos had to start its activities in extremely difficult conditions when the national economy was in the state of ruin. The situation was aggravated by subversive activities of reactionary elements that enjoyed assistance from outside.

The four years of the existence of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos is a brief period but by the scope of transformations which took place during this time in the ancient land these years are equal to decades. The young republic is confidently following the path of economic and social progress. The foreign policy of the republic helps consolidate its international prestige which is steadily growing.

Transition to building the basis of socialism in the People's Democratic Republic of Laos is ensured by the development of the state sector which now has about 500 industrial projects plus a network of mixed state-private enterprises. In agriculture--and its successes are of prime importance for such a backward agrarian country as Laos was--the process of cooperation is embracing more and more peasant farms. Almost one third of peasants changed for a higher form of cooperation--collective farming. Alongside with state farms and state animal farms, they constitute a basis for radical changes in the Laotian countryside.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party, that is guiding the people in its striving for building the basis of socialism, has to combine the solution of creative tasks with a rebuff to the forces of imperialism and international reaction which are seeking to push Laos from its path. Provocations of Beijing which is engaged in subversive activities against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, has amassed troops on the Lao-Chinese border creating a dangerous situation there, pose a threat to security, independence and sovereignty of the young republic.

The People's Democratic Republic of Laos is linked with its nearest neighbours, Socialist Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, by the bonds of brotherhood. Close friendship, cooperation and solidarity of the three Indochinese states serve the cause of peace and mutual understanding in Southeast Asia.

Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union constitute an important factor facilitating successes of the young Laotian state. The Lao people keep in their hearts profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the effective assistance it provided during Laos' struggle against colonialists and imperialist aggressors. At present, Soviet assistance and support multiply the strength of the Lao people in creating the basis of socialism. The Soviet people extend to the Lao people their heartfelt greetings and wishes of further successes in building a new life on the occasion of the national holiday.

IDEA OF REESTABLISHING TIES EMPHASIZED ON ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

Difficulty in Relations 'Transitory'

LD301153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[V. Yefimov article: "A Memorable Date" On the 35th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation"]

[Text] On 29 November Albanian working people mark a noteworthy date in the history of the struggle for independence--the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers.

The heroic struggle waged over many years by that country's people, led by the Albanian Communist Party, culminated in success in November 1944. In the conditions of the victorious Balkan advance by the liberating Soviet Army, the Albanian people drove the last occupiers and their henchmen in the local bourgeois-feudal elite out of their territory. The people's democratic revolution was victorious in the country and a people's system was established. The modern history of relations between our states begins from that time.

The Soviet Union, as is known, built and developed its relations with the People's Albania on a genuine internationalist basis. One of the many confirmations of this indisputable fact is the statement by party and government delegations of the Soviet Union and Albania in 1959 that "mutual relations between the two countries are developing in complete accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality, respect for national independence and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, on the basis of close fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance."

The fruits of such genuinely fraternal relations, which existed between the Soviet Union and Albania until the early sixties, were the formation and strengthening of the people's system in that republic, the overcoming of the feudal-bourgeois legacy in the country's economy, the building of the foundations of socialism on Albanian soil, mutual enrichment of our peoples' culture and their friendship and mutual readiness to defend the gains of socialism.

With the selfless, often unrewarded assistance of the Soviet Union, the Albanian people successfully implemented profound socioeconomic transformations in all spheres of life, created the foundations of industry, completed the collectivization of agriculture and carried out a radical reform in the people's enlightenment and education. Hundreds of highly qualified Soviet specialists worked side by side with Albanian working people, passing on their rich knowledge and experience. There is no doubt that Soviet-Albanian friendship and cooperation were in accordance with the vital interests of the two countries' peoples.

The Soviet Union has always regarded the difficulties which arose in Soviet-Albanian relations in the early sixties as transitory. The need to overcome them is dictated by the Albanian and Soviet peoples' long-term interests and the interests of the cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces.

The Soviet Union, on its own initiative, came out in favor of a settlement in relations with Albania after the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum and has consistently adhered to that line to this day.

The principled line of our party and the Soviet Government on the normalization of relations with Albania was set out at the 24th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 24th congress said: "As regards Albania, as before, we are prepared to restore normal relations with that country. This would be useful for both our countries as well as for the socialist states' common interests."

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated: "As for relations with Albania, as is known, we are prepared to restore them and do not believe that any objective factors divide us from that country."

In congratulating the Albanian working people on their national holiday, Soviet people, true to their international duty, wish them successes in the struggle to build socialism, for peace and friendship between peoples.

Wartime, Postwar Aid

LD301447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[G. Mitkevich article: "A Portentous Anniversary; 35 Years Since the Liberation of Albania"]

[Text] On 29 November it will be 35 years since Albania was liberated from the fascist invaders. That day marked the end of more than 5 years of selfless struggle by the Albanian people for freedom and independence and for the right to decide their own destiny.

Albania was one of the first victims of fascist aggression. Treacherously seized by fascist Italy as early as April 1939, it suffered all the rigors of Italian and then Hitlerite occupation. But the Albanian people did not submit to the foreign yoke. Its finest sons and daughters took up arms to wage a liberation struggle led by the Albanian Communist Party which was created in the grim days of November 1941. In this struggle Albania's patriots linked their hopes and aspirations with the Soviet Union, which had borne the brunt of the fight against fascism.

The Soviet Union resolutely supported the Albanian people's national liberation struggle. In December 1942 the Soviet Government issued a statement which emphasized that "the Soviet Union...does not recognize any claims by Italian imperialism on Albanian territory and wishes to see Albania liberated from the yoke of the fascist invaders and its independence restored."

The mighty offensive by Soviet troops in the Balkans in the fall of 1944 and the successful operations of Albania's National Liberation Army, which numbered some 70,000 men by that time, were crowned by the Hitlerite occupationists' complete expulsion from the country's territory.

Paying tribute to the Soviet people's world-historic role in the struggle against fascism and expressing thanks to the Soviet Union, the antifascist Albanian National Liberation Council pointed out in a telegram to the Soviet Government on the eve of the country's liberation that: "We regard the Red Army as the main force in the defeat of mankind's archenemy, and for us, moreover, it is a symbol of the antifascist struggle for peace and the greatest guarantee of our rights. For this we are grateful to the Soviet Union, and our people will never forget the Red Army's great help and its heroic struggle which saved us from catastrophe."

The friendship between the Soviet and Albanian peoples which was tempered in the years of joint struggle against fascism continued to develop successfully in the postwar period. also. In November 1945 the Soviet Union recognized Albania's provisional democratic government and established diplomatic relations with it. This act considerably increased the young Albanian state's international standing and stood in the way of schemes by reactionary circles of the imperialist powers which sought to undermine the foundations of people's power.

Having won freedom and established a people's democracy, Albania's working people began building the foundations of socialism, which marked a turning point in Albania's destiny. In the very first postwar years radical sociopolitical transformations were carried out in the country: Agrarian reform was implemented; industrial enterprises, banks, wholesale trade and the means of transportation and communications were nationalized; a foreign trade monopoly was introduced.

Prior to liberation the most underdeveloped country in Europe, Albania had to start almost everything from scratch: building plants, factories, power stations and railroads, boosting agriculture and carrying out a cultural revolution. The Soviet Union and the European people's democracies came to the Albanian people's assistance in solving these tasks. The selfless labor of Albania's workers and peasants, augmented by the fraternal assistance of the USSR and the other countries in CEMA, of which Albania became a member in February 1949, changed the country's appearance beyond recognition. In a relatively short historical period Albania was transformed from a backward agrarian country into an agroindustrial state. Illiteracy among the population was completely eradicated. Culture, science, art and health care were developing successfully and the working people's prosperity was steadily increasing.

The Fourth Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Congress held in February 1961 stated: "The economic base of socialism has been created in both city and countryside." By this time industrial production in the country had already increased 25-fold compared with the prewar period, while agricultural production had doubled. Assessing these achievements, the congress emphasized that "the Soviet Union's help and support were one of the most important external factors in our enormous successes in socialist building."

At the beginning of the sixties there was an abrupt about-face in Albania's policy. This led to Albania terminating its ties with the Soviet Union, curtailing its relations with the other European socialist countries, withdrawing from participation in the work of CEMA and from the Warsaw Pact and reorienting itself toward all-round cooperation with China.

But in the early seventies contradictions began to appear increasing clearly in Albanian-Chinese relations, which ultimately resulted in China halting economic and military aid to Albania. As is evident from the letter sent by the AWP Central Committee and the Albanian Government of the CCP Central Committee and the PRC State Council on 29 July 1978, Beijing never really based its relations with Albania on the principle of equality and pursued a great-power, hegemonist policy toward it.

As for the Soviet Union, its position regarding Albania is consistent and clear. Speaking about relations with Albania, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that "as is well known, we are willing to reestablish them and do not consider that there are any objective factors dividing us from that country." The reestablishment of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Albania would be in the interests of both the Soviet and Albanian peoples and of all world socialism.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

The Soviet people congratulate the Albanian working people on their national holiday--the 35th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascism--and wish them success in building socialism.

USSR TO HELP ROMANIA BUILD POWERPLANT AT IRON GATES

ID010527 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union will help Romania to build one more powerplant on the Danube, Iron Gates II. Under a contract signed in Moscow two units will be made here for this powerplant. Another six will be made in Romania under a Soviet licence.

CHERNENKO LEAVES MOSCOW FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA

ID031016 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 3, TASS--Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, left Moscow for Sofia today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 3 December adds: "At the airport Comrade Chernenko was seen off by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials."]

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR IN TBILISI

ID291101 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Polish Ambassador's Visit to Georgia"]

[Excerpt] On 29 October E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received K. Olszewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is touring the Transcaucasian republics.

During a talk which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere, E.A. Shevardnadze noted that Soviet people are working with inspiration on the fulfillment of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions. They have boundless confidence in Lenin's party and prove this in action by their selfless work in all sectors of communist building.

Dwelling on questions of the republic's development, E.A. Shevardnadze stressed the positive processes taking place in the national economy and the high enthusiasm of the working people, who seek to bring the plans to life.

Soviet people, E.A. Shevardnadze went on to note, are pleased by the outstanding successes achieved by the Polish working people, under the PZPR's leadership, in shaping socialist social relations and developing the economy and culture. The fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the Soviet Union and Poland accords with the innermost aspirations and desires of our countries' peoples.

On behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's communists and working people, E.A. Shevardnadze sent greetings to E. Gierek, general secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and to Polish communists and working people.

UK MILITARY POLICY DELUDED ATTEMPT TO REGAIN PAST GRANDEUR

LD301647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "A Knot of Delusions"]

[Text] While preaching the reduction of the state's role in the economy and reducing government spending in all fields and primarily on municipal needs, the Tories make an exception for the military budget. This has reached 10 billion pounds sterling and will increase annually in real terms by a further 3 percent. But, after all, despite the lamentable state of its economy, Great Britain is spending a more significant proportion of its GNP on military purposes than any of the West European NATO countries.

The Conservatives marked their coming to power not only by the quantitative growth of the military budget but also by qualitative moves in the policy of rearming the country. Primarily this concerned an issue around which disputes have been flaring up increasingly hotly in recent years: Is there any sense in Britain maintaining its own nuclear forces after its four nuclear submarines with Polaris missiles become obsolete and are taken out of service?

The British Conservatives' delusion came into being back at the time of Churchill's Fulton speech--a delusion for which the country subsequently had to pay dearly--the illusion that England can retain its past grandeur only by becoming a nuclear power, linked to the United States by a "special relationship" on an anti-Soviet basis.

In 1948 U.S. B-29 bombers appeared at airfields in East Anglia, from where Allied aircraft had at one time dealt blows against Hitler's Reich, and these were the same kind of bombers which had turned Hiroshima and Nagasaki into ashes. At that time they were the only carriers of atomic weapons and London intended to quickly become one of the group with the monopoly on these. However before this happened the West's atomic monopoly collapsed and sensible British people rightly called the military-political course based on this monopoly "a doctrine of nuclear suicide."

The peace-loving public through the most diverse organizations--ranging from the campaign for nuclear disarmament to the parliamentary "Tribune" group--has for a long time now been trying to prove that creating a new generation of British nuclear weapons would be a senseless waste of resources. On the other hand if a state such as Great Britain were henceforth to renounce possession of its own nuclear weapons, its international prestige and its influence on the course of world events could increase incomparably.

The debate as to whether the country needs its own nuclear forces, is now over. According to British press reports, a decision has been taken to replace the four current Polaris submarines with a formation of five new Trident I nuclear submarines. It is planned to equip them with nuclear warheads, of British manufacture on which the scientific research center at Aldermaston is engaged--that same center to which, each spring, members of the campaign for nuclear disarmament traditionally make a protest march. The new spiral in the arms race will cost the drained British economy over 4 billion pounds sterling, that is, it will swallow up the very resources which are painfully being trimmed off social items in the budget.

Another qualitative shift in the Conservatives' military policy is that they have assumed the role of most zealous "pushers" in the sphere of imposing on West European countries the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapon systems, targeted against the USSR and other socialist countries. They are advertising this dangerous transatlantic ware by, so to speak, setting a personal example. According to London newspaper reports, the Tory government has agreed to deploy 160 U.S. ground-based Tomahawk class cruise missiles at airbases in East Anglia.

There is one more aspect in the Conservatives' military policy which has appeared quite clearly over the past 6 months. This is not only to bluff with the "China card" in the anti-Soviet game but also to involve the British business world and the country's scientific and technical potential in practical participation in the business of rearming China in order to turn it into a kind of counterbalance to the "Soviet threat" in Europe. Statements, which the sides made in abundance during Hua Guofeng's recent visit to London leave no doubt as to the anti-Soviet thrust of the planned deals concerning the sale to China of the Harrier fighters and other combat hardware.

Let us sum up. The past 6 months have demonstrated the flaws in the basic trends of the Conservatives' military policy. These trends are as follows: Expenditure--as extravagant as it is senseless--or a new generation of their own nuclear forces, deployment on the country's territory of U.S. first strike facilities dooming Britain to the fate of being a compact target for nuclear retribution and participation in arming the Beijing expansionists who have already shown neighboring countries their aggressive nature. What does all this have in common with the British people's true national interests and primarily the interests of its security? It is doubtful if any previous Conservative government has adopted in the postwar period such a blatant course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and toward undermining the foundations of detente in Europe. What is the reason for this? Is it the attempts to block the demands of the working people for greater social justice by using the bugbear of the "Soviet military threat?" Is it the attempts to compensate in the field of military-political adventures for the economic ills and the decline of political influence? But after all, the fact is, the Conservatives' dangerous military concepts harbor a threat not only to Britain's world positions but also to its very existence.

Explaining the long-standing feature of British ruling circles which won them a reputation as "perfidious Albion," the Tories are fond of repeating Lord Palmerston's words: "We have neither eternal allies nor eternal enemies; we have only eternal interests." It goes without saying that being the industrial workshop of the world and a major colonial empire, the Britain of Palmerston's epoch could indeed allow itself a policy of "splendid isolation" and derive benefits to the full from having a free hand in the political game and from the distinctive nature of its geographical position.

In our century, however, Britain's size and position on the geographical map requires another interpretation of this sentence. How to avert a nuclear war--this is what embodies to the greatest degree today the "eternal interests" of the British people. If the Pentagon is rejoicing that a U.S. cruise missile deployed in East Anglia can reach Soviet territory, this fact evokes completely different associations for the inhabitants of London or Birmingham. This gives food for thought. This is where the assistance of British common sense ought to be summoned.

UK SEEKS LOWER CONTRIBUTION TO EEC TO FINANCE ARMS BUDGET

LD302320 Moscow TASS in English 2303 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dublin, November 30, TASS--The two-day session of the Council of European Communities at the level of heads of state and government of the Common Market countries ended here with no result.

One of the basic and sharpest items on the agenda--Britain's demand to reduce its financial contribution to the EEC budget by 2.2 billion dollars, remained outstanding. London suffered a defeat. Considering its contribution "unacceptably high", the United Kingdom insisted that its EEC partners assume additional commitments with regard to the budget of "the Nine", thus enabling Britain to release part of the means for "home needs".

Some of the session participants were inclined to meet Britain's request to an amount less than half of the request and only beginning with 1980. The British side, however, rejected that proposal, insisting on all or nothing. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did not explain however, the aims she was asking such a big sum for. It is no secret, however, that the Tory government is in great need of money to carry out its military programmes.

Together with the Pentagon and the leaders of the North-Atlantic bloc, the British Government is actively advocating "modernization" of NATO's nuclear armaments and intends to deploy in British territory 160 cruise [words indistinct] money are needed for this. A reduction in the British contribution to the EEC would doubtless release a substantial amount of money. There is no direct evidence to confirm that this was the reason why Britain's EEC partners declined to grant its request but it is known that the members of "the Nine" are far from being unanimous on the need for a further build-up of nuclear weapons, especially when at issue is the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The session also failed to resolve the energy problems. And as if by way of revenge, the British side categorically refused to meet the request of its partners for "a more equitable distribution" between the participants of "the Small Europe" of British oil produced in the North Sea. London, moreover, has already raised several times the prices for its petroleum, which at present are already higher than the world prices.

By way of a compromise, the session participants agreed to discuss again Britain's request next February. Local observers note, however, that "the pessimism" of the EEC members on this question will hardly be dispelled by that time.

CYPRIOT PRESS OPPOSES U.S. USE OF BASES IN CYPRUS AGAINST IRAN

LD301006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The press continues to write about the aggravation of the situation in the Near East in connection with the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. The Cypriot press condemns the intention to use British bases on Cyprus for imperialist adventures. KHARAVYI notes that the Cypriot people, not without cause, are expressing alarm at the possible use by the United States of NATO or British bases on Cyprus for actions in the Near East and Iran.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
M I D D L E E A S T & N O R T H A F R I C A

H 1

U.S. EMBASSY IN LIBYA SACKED, BURNED; NO INJURIES

LD021628 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, was sacked and burned early on Sunday during an anti-American demonstration. This was reported by REUTER from Washington. There were no injuries among embassy personnel.

IRANIAN STUDENTS DECLARE U.S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEES CIA AGENTS

Three in Spy Ring

LD020002 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian students holding American Embassy officials hostage in Tehran have declared that three of them are at the head of a spy ring. The official Iranian PARS NEWS AGENCY has identified them as Bruce Laingen, the charge d'affaires, Victor Tomseth, a political officer, and Michael Holland, the embassy's security chief. At the moment of the embassy takeover on the fourth of last month all three were at the Iranian Foreign Ministry where they are still being kept. The students have given a warning that the three American diplomats will be put on trial and they repeated their demand for the extradition of the deposed shah now in New York.

In Tehran the situation was quiet after Friday's anti-American demonstration in which 2 million people took part. On Sunday and Monday there is to be a referendum on the draft of Iran's new constitution.

Two Hostages CIA Agents

LD020843 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian students who are holding the United States Embassy staff in Tehran as hostages have said at least two of them are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency. According to the students, they have discovered a letter by the United States charge d'affaires requesting to give cover to Malcolm Kalp and William Daugherty. The letter suggested they are appointed second and third secretaries. The students have warned that they have organized legal proceedings against these two men and demanded again that the shah, who is now in New York, be extradited. Yesterday one of the South African newspapers said the shah could come to South Africa.

The Syrian Government has warned the United States against a possible military move against Iran. Its statement says such a move would jeopardize peace, not only in that region but also throughout the world. As it is, the United States is [word indistinct] to the Iranian shores more than 20 ships, including five aircraft carriers. Washington has been the site of a demonstration against these military preparations. The protesters demanded that the former shah be extradited.

KHOMAYNI INTERVIEW: CARTER 'NOT HUMANE' IN NOT RETURNING SHAH

LD011540 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1239 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, 1 December, TASS--In a talk with foreign correspondents Ayatollah Khomeini has stated: We do not consider that President Carter and other U.S. officials are not returning the former shah to us on humane considerations.

Had they been humane, they would not have said, for example, that they are ready to subject 35 million people to economic blockade and force them to die of starvation or that they are ready to unleash a war, dragging into the bloody slaughter their own country, our country and many other countries.

The cause is not love for mankind. There are several possible reasons, and one of them, perhaps the most likely, is that the United States knows what crimes were committed by the shah that venal person. Perhaps, Khomeyni went on to say, many of the shah's crimes are unknown to anyone but himself and a few American politicians. Concerning the possible trial of the shah, Ayatollah Khomeyni noted that at that trial, apart from his proven crimes, other crimes might be elucidated, in particular crimes by American officials. We demand a trial, he stressed, and then, God willing, when we put Mohammad Reza on trial we will also demand a trial of those who were accomplices of these crimes.

With regard to the U.S. threats against Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni stated: If the United States decides to go to war then they will suffer defeat in that war. They have no chance of victory. If, he continued, the United States decides to proceed according to the principles of logic, i.e., if they hand over the criminal who killed our young people, plundered our wealth and plunged the country into the gulf of crime, and also if they hand over what has been plundered, then we will hand over the hostages to the Americans even though they are criminals.

Khomeyni went on to say that the Iranian revolution is accompanied by minimal disorders compared with similar revolutions. "Naturally, there are disorders," he stressed. "They are inspired from abroad which helps the garbage of the old regime who do not wish to see the country peaceful. We do not feel any concern about this as the reins of government are in our hands."

REPORTS, REACTION, COMMENT ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS CONTINUES

Qotbzadeh on Extradition

LD301744 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran, November 30, TASS--Mighty anti-American demonstrations are under way in the Iranian capital. Taking part in demonstrations today were more than a million Iranians who demand extradition of the shah and the return of the property that he plundered.

Foreign Minister of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh also demanded extradition of the shah so that he should be put to trial. In his local television appearance, he said that the actions of students who hold American hostages are not blackmail with regard to the United States. This is the United States which has blackmailed us in the past 25 years and the recent nine months. Sadeq Qotbzadeh has said that a representative of Iran would not take part in a meeting of the U.N. Security Council which is to discuss the American-Iranian conflict.

Warning Against Military Force

LD301746 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 30, TASS--The United States is aware that if it resorts to military intervention in Iran this will lead to an explosion in the entire region, the visiting delegation of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran stated to the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY.

Washington often resorts to the policy of brinkmanship, that is maximum aggravation of tension in several regions for the sake of political advantages.

The representatives of the Islamic Revolutionary Council stressed that by accepting the former shah, the United States expressed its contempt of the Iranian people.

Moscow Persian on Mokri Comments

NC301520 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Report on 27 November Moscow press conference by Iranian Ambassador Mokri--recorded Mokri passages enclosed within quotation marks]

[Text] Dear listeners, as previously announced, on 27 November Dr Mohammad Mokri, the Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a press conference in Moscow at which many Soviet and international reporters were present. This conference was mainly about the strained U.S.-Iranian relations. At the start of the conference, Dr Mokri said: "Before all else, I want to say that the message from Iran is that of cordiality and friendship for all the people of the world. We support peace and friendship and are friends with all people, including the American people, whom we respect. Since the start of our revolution, we have never insulted the American people and have always talked about them with the greatest respect. We also hope that they will support us in this rightful struggle. However, we want all the people of the world to know that the U.S. Government is oppressing us. From now on, we are not going to permit our country to become an arena of shows of strength for the world."

With reference to this point, the ambassador said that before the revolution in Iran, the shah's regime, which was backed by the U.S. Government, perpetrated many crimes against the people. The U.S. Government could have made good the damage after the revolution, but it did not do so and has refrained from extraditing for trial in Iran the person who is soiled with the blood of hundreds of thousands of people. This refusal has aroused the anger of the Iranian people.

The ambassador expressed perplexity over the fact that Western mass media do not concentrate on the main issue--the extradition of the criminal shah, which is the chief demand of the Iranian people to U.S. authorities--but on secondary matters. He said: "We are not in the least afraid of America's blockades, which are detrimental to America itself. We are neither afraid of an economic blockade nor of an attack on our shores by the U.S. fleet."

After reading Imam Khomeyni's message to the Security Council of its discussions of the Iranian-U.S. conflict, Dr Mokri said that the people of Iran were prepared to actively continue the struggle for the fulfilment of their just demands. He requested that the journalists participating in the press conference tell their readers that the oppressed people of Iran want only one thing: To live and breathe freely. He said: We do not request military assistance from any country, but we request the moral support of the peace-loving people of the world for our [word indistinct] cause.

At the request of the reporters, Dr Mokri then spoke about his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and about current Soviet-Iranian relations. He said: "The meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was extremely friendly, fraternal and sincere as well as very constructive and successful. Of course, we have fraternal relations with all nations, but since I am the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, I speak about this in relation to the Soviet Union."

However, we are friend and brother to all nations. The Soviet Union categorically confirms that our revolution is a human one--a confirmation that its government has repeatedly announced. From the (?start) of the revolution we have had friendly and neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. We respect each others' independence and sovereignty and hope these relations will always continue."

[Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 28 November p 13 in a dispatch by Jean George entitled "Soviet-Iranian Relations" adds:

[The diplomat was questioned at length on the talks he had on Monday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko during an audience requested by the ambassador. "The meeting," he explained, "took place in a fraternal, sincere and constructive atmosphere. We need moral, not military support," he added. "The USSR supports our revolution," Mr Gromyko assured me. With regard to the 1921 treaty which authorized a limited USSR intervention on Iranian soil in the event of conflict with another power, Mr Mokri explained: "Clauses 5 and 6 have been annulled, but the rest is still in force." Relations between the USSR and Iran "seem to have excellent prospects," the ambassador explained, "given the Soviet support for our revolution and its respect for our territorial integrity."

[Mr Mokri specified that supplies of Iranian gas to the USSR had been maintained "despite fluctuations in production."

["Some questions which were discussed during the talks," the ambassador continued, "can only be settled by the Iranian Government." Mr Mokri nonetheless affirmed that the question of the hostages had not been raised.]

Hostages Not Moved From Embassy

LD302336 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Over 1 million citizens of Tehran took part in anti-American demonstrations on Friday. They demanded that the ousted shah, who is at present staying in the United States, should be handed over to Iran. The demonstrations were held on the eve of the Security Council session scheduled for Saturday. The session is to discuss the crisis in relations between the United States and Iran. Iran refused to attend the session on the grounds that the issue of the shah's extradition was not on its agenda. The Iranian authorities refuted reports that several hostages were to be taken away from the United States Embassy in Tehran. The United States continues to build up its military presence in the Middle East on the pretext of securing the release of the hostages. Another American aircraft carrier, the Forrestal, is on its way to the area. Its arrival to the area will bring the number of American aircraft carriers in the Arabian Sea and the Mediterranean to five.

As-Sadat Will Accept Shah

LD301322 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 30, TASS--President as-Sadat of Egypt has reaffirmed that he is ready to accept the former shah of Iran in his country at any time convenient for him. This was announced by UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL agency. Reports have been published in the press that the deposed Iranian ruler intends to leave the United States, where he is staying at the moment, for Mexico. However, the government of that country made a statement today saying that Mexico will not accept the former shah.

Two Places for 'Sanctuary'

ID011120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 1 Dec 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Dzherkvelov]

[Text] Huge anti-American demonstrations with over 1 million Iranians participating, took place in Tehran for the 2d day running yesterday. As for the former shah of Iran himself, after Mexico's refusal to grant him entry, as UPI reports, he is examining with his advisers two other places where he could find sanctuary, that is, without including Egypt, which through the mouthpiece of As-Sadat has once again offered its services to the shah. In the interests of the security of the former monarch, these places are not named.

Dollar Operations To Cease

ID021424 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 2 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, December 2, TASS--The Central Bank of Iran issued an instruction to all the banks of the country to stop any financial operations with the U.S. dollar, reported the Iranian newspaper BAMDAD. All types of payments from now on should be made in the currencies of other countries, bypassing U.S. banks, the Central Bank's instruction says. As the newspaper JOMHURIYE ESLAMI reported, Iran also refused to purchase food in the USA.

Anti-U.S. Demonstration in Kuwait

ID010008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 30 Nov 79 ID

[Excerpt] An anti-American demonstration has taken place at the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait. A spokesman for the National Liberation Front of Algeria has declared that the United States is creating a threat to peace in the region and throughout the world.

Counterrevolutionaries Group in Paris

ID011552 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 1 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Paris, December 1, TASS--Iranian counterrevolutionaries, supporters of the former shah and the overthrown shah's regime, who fled abroad after the revolution, are intensifying the efforts aimed at undermining the Iranian revolution. The magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL that appears in Arabic in Paris reported that the so-called "council of the liberation of Iran", involving 21 people, has been formed in the French capital. It includes former prominent political figures and high-ranking officers of the shah's army. According to the magazine's report, the organization already established contacts with "colleagues" in the territory of Iran and is prepared to start intensive activities already shortly.

West Forming Front Against Iran

ID030045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Dec 79 ID

[Excerpts] New York, 2 December, TASS--The New York TIMES cites statements by U.S. Air Force pilots at the Norfolk Air Force Base (Virginia state), who boast that their aircraft, under the command of the navy, "could smash Iran to bits," and that these blows could be inflicted both from the Mediterranean area and from the Arabian Sea region.

London, 2 December, TASS--The reports published in the British press bear witness to the fact that a common front of the major Western countries is now being formed against Iran. The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH newspaper writes today that the Conservative government, acting in the capacity of ally of the United States, should take decisive measures, which "would permit the West to establish strategic control over the Persian Gulf zone." The paper suggests that "consistent and skillful use be made of the numerous levers--political, economic and military--which are at our disposal there, in order to eliminate the threat presented to Western interests in the region by Islamic belligerence.

U.S. Military Preparations

LD021631 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tehran, December 2, TASS--A two-day referendum on a draft new constitution started today in Iran. Reports on this event crowded somewhat the materials on the Iranian-U.S. relations in the local press. Nevertheless, newspapers continue giving much space to military preparations of the USA and measures taken in this connection by the Iranian authorities.

The concentration of ships of the U.S. Navy close to Iran, as is noted here, means gross pressure and a manifestation of "gunboat diplomacy." In the situation that requires maximum restraint, the threat of using armed force against a sovereign country is unjustifiable, the more so since the threat comes from one of the great powers which, under the United Nations Charter, bears, just as other permanent members of the Security Council, special responsibility for maintaining peace and international security.

Moscow Persian on Situation

NC021541 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Unattributed commentary in "latest edition" of NOVOYE VREMYA]

[Excerpts] Several Western papers have pointed out that anti-American feelings are sweeping the Near and Middle East and can be (?seen) in Iran and Pakistan and the Arab countries. There is nothing surprising about this. A proverb says: There can be no rain without clouds. Is not the rain being caused by the profiteering and colonialist policies of the United States and its arms exports, which are responsible the clouds of the people's anger to form in countries in which imperialism wants to (?impose its will)? For example, one newspaper, the Washington POST, blames the anti-U.S. feelings on the protection accorded Israel by the United States and the close U.S. relations with the regime of the deposed shah of Iran.

In the latest crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, it is not only in the U.S. publications, but also in Washington's corridors of government--as stated by the press--that military steps are set on the table like playing cards.

As for the conditions arising in Iran, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, during a press conference in Bonn on 23 November, put forward the Soviet position and said: We support international units' performance concerning respect for the political (?responsibility) of nations' representatives. I hope the solution to this problem will be found with the agreement of the two sides. However, both parties, in particular the United States, must show restraint, keep cool and not get carried away by their emotions. Gunboat diplomacy can only aggravate and endanger the situation. (?Good statesmanship) is the search for and achievement of a peaceful solution to difficulties. Otherwise whoever sows the wind should not complain that, instead of crop, he has reaped a whirlwind.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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U.S. 'Campaign Hostile to Islam'

ID301950 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 30 Nov 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary: "Arab Newspapers Speak of U.S. Threats Against Islamic Countries"]

[Text] The escalation of the U.S.-Iranian crisis, the campaign hostile to Islam waged by U.S. propaganda and lately Washington's open military preparations, all this is creating a wave of anxiety in Arab countries. Commentators believe that the extent of the campaign and the military preparations indicate that the issue at stake is not only the probability of a military operation against Iran, but also the implementation of plans drawn up by the Pentagon a long time ago, using this excuse to increase the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf in particular. It is well known that Washington had begun to pursue the policy of increasing its military present in this region some time before the present U.S.-Iranian crisis. This is reflected in particular in the formation of the so-called quick-reaction corps, the widening and establishment of military bases in Al-Masirah Island and the Negev and the organization of a special fleet to operate in the Indian Ocean. In fact the United States continues a policy it has started previously with the dispatch of huge naval and air forces today to the Near and Far East.

The Beirut ASH-SHA'AB wrote: Washington had embarked on the preparation of a crusade against Muslims and the Arabs in particular. The paper said that the U.S. leadership showed once again to the world the measure of its hatred of all Arab and Islamic peoples. The same opinion was expressed by the Algerian AL-MUJAHID and also by the Libyan and the Tunisian press and other Arab newspapers, radio and television. The Moroccan LE MATIN DU SAHARA drew attention to the Israeli attitude to the present acute situation. The paper said that the Israeli leaders, Moshe Dayan and Ezer Weizman in particular, openly call on Washington to exploit American-Iranian relations for a widescale military interference in the region's affairs. They want a justification for their action when they raided the Entebbe airport in Uganda and also southern Lebanon.

Commentators see (?indications) for widescale operations against Arabs and Islamic countries in Washington's call on the Americans to leave Arab countries and its recall of a big number of diplomats and their families from a number of Arab countries. The economic sanctions imposed by Washington on Iran, in particular the freezing of Iranian deposits in American banks, have caused a wave of anxiety among oil producers. Despite U.S. declarations that the measure did not touch on Arab countries, such confirmations are not very convincing in this tense situation. Arab deposits in American banks will reach by the end of this year \$230 billion. The Arab press points out that all those facts forces the thought that the United States has taken a serious step toward a return to the policy of gunboats.

Syrian Concern, Shah Moved

ID021645 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 2 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Damascus, December 2, TASS--The Syrian Arab Republic expressed serious concern over the United States' threats to use force against Iran and movements of the U.S. Navy close to Iran. The Syrian Arab Republic, says a statement of the Iranian Government published here, connects the United States intrigues against Iran with the antiimperialist, anti-Zionist and antiracist nature of the Iranian revolution, with Iran's support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

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The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic holds, the statement says, that the use of force against the Iranian revolution will cause an explosive situation to form in the region and will create a real threat to peace and international security.

Washington, December 2, TASS--The United States policy in the Middle and Near East causes growing indignation in countries of the region. This is seen specifically from today's report of the U.S. Department of State which says that during an anti-American demonstration this morning in Tripoli, the demonstrators seized and set on fire the U.S. Embassy in Libya.

The White House spokesman announced that the shah of Iran had left a New York hospital and took a flight today to Texas in a plane of the U.S. Airforce. He will be staying in Texas in the airforce hospital before the plans of his further movement are decided. The White House press secretary said that at the request of the shah, the United States continues giving its assistance in looking for a permanent residence for him.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that Mexico, the Bermuda Islands, Argentina, Brazil, Virgin Islands and even Haiti already refused to accept the shah.

Maputo, December 2, TASS--The Johannesburg newspaper "STAR" announced that the shah might possibly arrive in the Republic of South Africa. The newspaper writes that the U.S. Department of State is studying through diplomatic channels the possibility of the shah's arrival in the Republic of South Africa which is regarded as a suitable place for his stay, since he has longstanding and close contacts with the Pretoria regime. In the past, the shah's father settled in Johannesburg after he had to leave Iran.

[Moscow in Arabic to North Africa at 2100 GMT on 1 December adds:

[Syria has drawn attention to the likelihood of U.S. military operations against Iran. This was contained in a statement issued by the Syrian Government in Damascus. The statement added that such actions threaten peace in the area and the world at large.

[Pentagon representatives have stated that the United States is sending two additional vessels to the Iranian coast and that 21 vessels, including 5 aircraft carriers, have been preparing to take up positions in this area. At the same time, preparations are being made for military air transport to carry troops and arms abroad.

[A demonstration has been staged in Washington against the military preparations being made in connection with the development in Iran. The demonstrators demanded the handing over of the former shah to Iran.]

NEW ROUND OF TALKS ON IRANIAN KORDESTAN ENDS

LD011046 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 1, TASS--A new round of talks held by Minister of State of the Iran D. Foruhar with Kurdish religious and political leaders has ended in Mahabad. In an interview with the newspaper BAMDAD D. Foruhar said that the purpose of his trip to Iranian Kordestan was to prepare a closing round of talks for a final settlement of the Kurdish problem and that he was on the whole pleased with its results. The minister of state said that as a result of talks a law will be drafted on self-government for all national minorities in Iran, which will help eliminate oppression and inequality between the peoples.

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Sheykh E. Hoseyni, the religious and political leader of the Kurds, in a statement published in the newspaper BAMDAD, urged the Kurdish population to observe strictly the ceasefire that was announced by the insurgents in order to create favourable conditions for talks. He expressed the hope that the talks would end up with the granting of autonomy to the Kurds.

IRANIANS BEGIN TWO DAY REFERENDUM ON CONSTITUTION

LD021050 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 2, TASS--A two-day national referendum on a new constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran began in Iran today. The constitution was elaborated by the Council of Experts. Thousands of polling stations have been set up at schools, mosques, hospitals, state institutions, and directly in the streets in tarpaulin tents. The new fundamental law of the country is to finally determine the structures of the country's state system after the overthrow of monarchy.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON MECCA MOSQUE INCIDENT

LD301425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from the "World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "Attack on Mosque"]

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA carries a report on the events of recent days in the most holy place in the Islamic world--the al-Ka'bah Mosque in Mecca. The mosque was seized a week ago by a group of unknown persons in an armed attack during which many people were killed. The paper writes that four minarets were destroyed when the Saudi Arabian security forces stormed the mosque. One of the entrances to the mosque was also damaged. Quoting pilgrims back from Mecca, AL-ANBA points out that 800 people participated in the attack, including Egyptians and people of other nationalities. It appears from the report that the mosque was taken by storm after the council of mullahs had sanctioned the actions of the Saudi authorities "even if it means hostages being killed." According to other reports, pockets of resistance remain in some parts of the mosque, including basements and tunnels.

DOMESTIC RADIO CARRIES 'ARAFAT REMARKS ON SOVIET SOLIDARITY

LD011448 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0815 GMT on 1 December devoted its usual Saturday program to music from abroad. Today it concerned the international day of solidarity with the Palestinians. Ten minutes into the program there is a voice recorded extract by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is introduced in the following manner: "In an interview with our correspondent, Yasir 'Arafat, said:

[Begin recording in Arabic, fading into superimposed Russian translation] "I impart great significance to this friendly visit to your country, the country of great Lenin and the country which has always resolutely upheld the just cause of the Palestinian people. I will never forget those words which Comrade Brezhnev said (?one word) in reply to my remark that there were only 4 million of us Palestinians. He said that there are 264 million of us because the whole of the Soviet people is with us. Concentrated in these words is the essence of our relations with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist camp." [end recording]

It is unclear from monitored reference whether the 'Arafat extract refers to his presence in the Soviet Union now or to a previous visit when the recording may have been made.

IMPROVED CADRES POLICY CRUCIAL TO GEORGIAN DEVELOPMENT

LD291455 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Everything Depends on Cadres"]

[Text] The 17th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum will occupy a special place in the history of our republic's party organization: That party forum discussed a wide range of questions connected with sharp improvement of the whole process of selecting, placing and educating cadres in the light of the prospects for the republic's economic and social development. The plenum gave a well-grounded scientific analysis of the forms and methods of implementing the party's cadre policy in the course of the republic party organization's fulfillment of the tasks put forward in the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the Tbilisi Gorkom and the Georgian party organization--resolutions adopted at Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's personal initiative and of historic significance for us. The plenum held a major, truly Leninist, principled discussion on further improving all our work with cadres in every sphere of the republic's economic, social and cultural life. The groundwork for such a high level of discussion of one of party building's most fundamental questions was laid by the entire course of the republican party organization's 8-year struggle to restore and to assert throughout our republic Leninist norms of party, state and public life. The plenum elaborated propositions and conclusions in conformity with the specific conditions obtaining in our republic which developed the instructions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) and subsequent plenums on work with cadres at the modern stage of communist building. A qualitatively new approach to the whole process of selecting, placing and educating cadres was made possible in our republic's party organization by the moral and psychological climate which developed here in the course of the determined and uncompromising attack on the socioeconomic and sociopolitical deformations and perversions which took place in the recent past.

It is with great satisfaction that we state today that the growth rate of industrial production in the republic in 1978 was 7.3 percent up on the previous year--this figure indicates that our industry has moved from last to fifth place in the country; the number of enterprises in arrears has reduced sixfold, there has been a dynamic increase in capital-output ratio, and the proportion of output bearing the seal of quality has exceeded the union average; the republic's tea, citrus fruit and grape growers are increasing production levels annually; our labor productivity growth rate now ranks us first in the country; on six consecutive occasions in the last 6 years Soviet Georgia has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for successes achieved in all-union socialist competition. All this is a direct result of the republic party organization's creative and purposeful implementation of the party's cadre policy.

However, as the 17th Georgian CP Central Committee plenum stressed, the increasing scale and complexity of the tasks which we have to solve in the next few years--as far as the end of the present century--put qualitatively new demands on our cadres. Against the background of what we have achieved in the last 8 years, the bottlenecks still occurring in the practical realization of cadre policy and in the selection, placement and education of cadres and the creation of a reliable and stable cadre reserve stand out in particularly sharp relief.

The plenum directed the republic's party organizations to pay close attention to training the largest detachment of cadres--our workers and farmers. Here a clearly formulated long-term program for the rational utilization of existing labor resources in the republic has a decisive role to play. Success in realizing this program hinges on how active and far-sighted an influence local party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations exert on shaping progressive changes in the social structure, on local cadres' vocational training and on those cadres' creating optimum working and everyday conditions.

The plenum directed the republic's party organizations to develop in every possible way the system of vocational and technical education. The nature of the qualitative changes which will take place in the republic in the next few years in connection with the development of new sectors of industry and the shift of agricultural production onto an industrial footing will also mean that qualitatively new demands will be made of the vocational training, general educational and moral standards of the younger generation of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. They will be able to meet these demands only if party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs in each of the republic's regions place under constant supervision the work of all the components of vocational-technical training and career guidance for our young people, especially those now at general education schools.

The plenum directed the republic's party organizations to pay constant attention to the work of specialists and leaders in industry. The scientific and technical revolution, coupled with the potential of mature socialism, affords our industrial specialists and leaders the broadest possible opportunities for improving their work right across the board. The task today is to raise to new heights the standard of specialists' training and the use to which specialists are put and to plan strictly and efficiently how they are to be trained and utilized in accordance with the national economy's requirements. The more deeply party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs in every link of our national economy examine every aspect of this task, the more successfully it will be solved.

The plenum pointed out to the republic's party organizations the need resolutely to check cadre fluctuation, especially among mass profession cadres in industry and construction. Concern for improving working and living conditions in every possible way in every sector of our economy is now becoming a paramount task, and the work of all our party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs must be imbued with an understanding of that fact.

The plenum directed the republic's party organizations to make the highest and most rigorous demands of leading cadres. Impeccable honesty, a high level of vocational training, a broad theoretical outlook, common sense, political militancy, deep humanity, sound ideological tempering and a high cultural level--all of these are indispensable in a leader in the system of a mature socialist society. Nobody incapable of drawing political conclusions from his work or of building his work on the principles of party policy can become a leader today. [paragraph continues]

For this reason it is necessary to continue unswervingly adhering to Leninist principles in selecting workers for their businesslike and political qualities, strictly observing the principle of collective decision-making when deciding cadre questions, and taking into account party organizations' views in arriving at such decisions; for this reason it is imperative to make it a firm principle that a leader's work is assessed not merely on purely economic indicators but also according to the moral-political climate and standard of discipline in the work sector entrusted to him; and for this reason the task of working painstakingly in the sphere of forming cadre reserves and patiently searching out genuine, gifted organizers and training them for leading work presents itself very acutely today. In this area also success will be entirely dependent on the purposefulness of our party, soviet, economic trade union and Komsomol organs.

The 17th Georgian CP Central Committee plenum stressed that in many respects a relatively efficient system of cadre training and retraining has already developed in our republic and in our republican party organization. At present, in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision, a national economic management institute is being created in the republic under the Georgian State Committee for Science and Technology, to carry out educational and organizational methodological work connected with increasing the qualifications of the republic's leading workers. A comprehensive, unified system of leadership and supervision of all forms of qualification enhancement has been elaborated and an interdepartmental cadre qualification enhancement council is being created under the Georgian CP Central Committee as the system's main organizing and coordinating link. All these and other measures entirely accord with the 25th CPSU Congress demands for a further improvement of the work being done in every sphere to put the party's cadre policy into practice.

Implementing the decisions of the 17th Georgian CP Central Committee plenum will require maximum effort from our party committees and primary party organizations. Now as never before it is imperative decisively and irrevocably to stop all instances still occurring of cadres being selected and placed on the basis of considerations which have nothing whatever to do with the fundamental principles of the party's cadre policy. Questions of developing in cadres a high level of ideological conviction, Bolshevik principle, a sense of personal responsibility and a state approach to their appointed tasks must continue to be a matter of special concern to party committees and party organizations. All-round development of criticism and self-criticism along with strict observance of socialist discipline, implacability toward mismanagement and toward formalistic and bureaucratic attitudes to people, and relentless struggle against grafters, protectionists, careerists and those with private ownership tendencies--this is the atmosphere in which our cadres are being tempered and in which they are learning a Leninist workstyle. To reorganize in the light of these plenum demands is the task being placed on the agenda of every party organization and party committee in the republic.

Together with the whole country we are on the threshold of the 62d anniversary of Great October. Soviet Georgia is approaching this great nationwide holiday with new achievements in every sphere of economic and social life. The award of the Order of Lenin to the republic's Komsomol and the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Chiatura were an acknowledgement of these successes. Soviet Georgia's communists and all its working people are more closely rallied than ever around our Leninist party's Central Committee; they are more determined than ever to struggle to insure the fulfillment of the imposing 25th CPSU Congress plans. [paragraph continues]

The tone of this struggle is being set by our cadres--the republican party organization's proven gold reserve--and by the republic's communists and the entire republican party organization--a combat detachment of the CPSU. That is why such a fervent response is generated in the hearts of Soviet Georgia's working people by the October slogan:

"Long Live the Leninist CPSU--the Inspirer and Organizer of the Victorious October Revolution and the Leading and Guiding Force of Soviet Society!"

"Long Live the Great-Indissoluble Unity of the Party and the people!"

COMMUNIST PRINCIPLE MUST BE BACKED BY COMPETENCE, PERSISTENCE

LD300947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Communist's Principle"]

[Excerpts] Principle is a communist's most important quality. It is impossible to establish special requirements for leader and subordinate and to draw a line between the interests of one's own department and the entire state. A communist is answerable for everything happening around him. His principle is an effective weapon in the struggle for communist ideals.

It is precisely competence which serves as a guarantee of true principle. The one is inseparable from the other. Irresoluteness and timidity when it is necessary to be uncompromising in defense of state interests frequently stem from insufficient information. Fearful of making a mistake or making a fool of himself, a person sometimes gives in at the very first adversity. Sometimes real principle and the practical solution of real problems are replaced by "tilting at windmills," and energy is wasted on empty exchanges over incidental occurrences. A truly businesslike and exacting atmosphere must be created in every party organization, so that publicity can help people to ponder comprehensively the questions set by life.

Every day the work routine checks the party member's firmness of spirit. But his ideological conviction and party maturity are manifested particularly in struggle against shortcomings. A communist does not have the right to tolerate thriftlessness, localistic or departmental tendencies or to close his eyes to bureaucratism, philistinism and careerism. The role of detached observer when someone is stealing from the state or smoothing the way for an economic leader who has gone too far is alien to him.

Of course, a special demand is made on the communist who is a leader. The moral atmosphere in the collective depends largely on his personal actions and attitude to criticism and self-criticism. Skillfully selecting people for leading posts, developing their best character features and helping to improve their style of work, the party committees help to assert truly principles, relations and to improve the course of affairs.

On encountering shortcomings or injustice the communist frequently appeals to higher-ranking party organizations. And a very great deal depends on how they treat his call of alarm, how attentively they investigate it, and what measures they take. A person's principle will either find firm soil or may slip back--which, of course, is intolerable. But instances are still encountered in which, after a cursory verification of an alarm call, people restrict themselves to half-measures and even try to save the culprit from deserved punishment. Thus A. Markevich, first secretary of the Martukskiy Party Raykom, Aktyubinskaya Oblast, learned from a letter from some workers that N. Makhmudov, director of the local forestry establishment, was surrounding himself with dishonest people, engaging in extortion and stealing from the state. [paragraph continues]

Verification confirmed the fact, yet the scoundrel remained at his former post. On the other hand, persecutions began of principled communists who were obliged to appeal to PRAVDA. Makhamudov has now been expelled from the party and dismissed from his work.

Many critical comments and valuable proposals have been voiced by communists during the present report and election campaign. The party committees are required to analyze all statements attentively and to make sure that not a single interesting or useful idea remains on paper only. This will promote further development of communists' principle and help reinforce their concern for party interests.

The more consistently and staunchly every party **fighter** acts, the firmer the guarantee of our further successes in all sectors of communist building.

PELSHE DELEGATION TALKS WITH MOLDAVIAN LEADERS 17 NOVEMBER

LDO30845 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[ATEM report: "Meeting on Moldavian Soil"]

[Text] On 17 November, during a brief stopover in Moldavia en route to Bucharest to take part in the work of the 12th RCP Congress, A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; met with I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; N.V. Merenishchev, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; and I.P. Kalin, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

In the talk which took place Comrade Bodyul described the work of the republic's party, soviet and economic organizations in further building up its economic potential, developing science and culture and increasing the working people's prosperity. He noted that the greetings received on the eve of the holiday of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the agricultural workers, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, scientists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Moldavian SSR in connection with the Moldavian crop farmers' successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for the sale of grain, grapes, vegetables and melons to the state has inspired them to step up the struggle to insure the further, more rapid growth of the production of arable and livestock products and a rise in the sector's efficiency.

Urban and rural working people, Comrade Bodyul stressed, are doing everything to greet worthily the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 26th CPSU congress, successfully complete the fulfillment of this year's plans and socialist pledges, lay a firm foundation for a good harvest in 1980, carry out livestock wintering in an organized manner and fulfill the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

MINISTER APPEALS FOR EFFORTS TO SAVE NATURAL GAS

LD301049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Article by S. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry, under the rubric "Front Line for Energy": "Preserving Natural Gas"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Natural gas is a high-quality energy carrier and valuable chemical raw material. Its share in the extraction of the country's fuel and energy resources is almost 25 percent. This year it is planned to obtain at least 406 billion cubic meters of gas; the low [nizhniy] level of extraction envisaged for the end of the 5-year plan will thereby be exceeded. What problems arise in using and saving gas in the national economy?

Considering the substantial and constantly growing scale of natural gas consumption and the enormous capital investments connected with its extraction and supply, concern for its careful utilization is acquiring statewide significance.

The sector's rapid development rate is being insured mainly by assimilating the West Siberian deposits. And they are 3,000-4,000 km from the main centers of consumption. The provision of wellhead facilities and the laying of large underground transportation systems are being carried out under harsh natural and climatic conditions: a severe, long winter, bad road conditions, permafrost and impassable swamps. All this demands that vast material and technical resources and manpower be brought into uninhabited areas. A large quantity of pipeline, gas transfer stations, air cooling apparatus, valve installations and other equipment and materials is required for the accelerated development of new regions. Under these conditions natural gas is becoming an increasingly expensive energy carrier of which reserves are, in addition, limited and irreplaceable. That is why the idea entrenched among certain economic leaders that natural gas is a cheap fuel is profoundly wrong and is one reason why it is squandered.

Natural gas is a national resource, truly "blue gold." Its significance in strengthening the country's industrial might and accelerating technical progress and the development rates of the entire national economy are hard to overestimate. That is why the quest for and commissioning of reserves through more economic utilization of gas is becoming a paramount task.

I shall say frankly that there is still a lot to do here. At present there are many small boiler houses in operation with low efficiency and without instruments for the automatic regulation of combustion processes. This leads to gas overexpenditure of 5-10 percent. In addition to centralized heat supplies, to this day about 5 million individual heating appliances are in use in our country--stoves, open fires and so forth--where gas is expended without metering instruments. The increase in the proportion of centralized heat supplies from TETS's and large district boiler houses using solid fuel and nuclear energy will make it possible to reduce wastage of "blue gold."

The USSR Gosgaznadzor [state gas inspectorate] territorial inspectorates surveyed 11,000 industrial enterprises. It was established that the overwhelming majority waste large amounts of gas. This is due to low standards of equipment operation, the lack of unit or, in a number of cases, even overall plant accounting of gas expenditure, and the lack of technically substantiated norms. In addition, routine servicing is rarely performed. Secondary fuel is still underused and gas consumption discipline is violated.

To this day many enterprises do not even elaborate organizational-technical measures connected with gas saving and ignore the instructions issued following Gosgaznadzor inspections. For instance, take the Novokramatorskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod production association (the general director is Ye. Matsegora). In many of its heating and heat-treatment furnaces and boiler units, automatic gas combustion regulation systems are either not working or are not set according to standard figures. There is no accounting of expenditure of this important energy and heat source in shops or large machine assemblies and there are no installations for making use of excess heat energy.

Let us take another enterprise--Zaporozhye's Kommunar automobile plant (the director is I. Dolya). Obsolescent gas-burning equipment is used there and boiler units are badly serviced, are not automated and lack shutoff valves. With an annual consumption of 32 million cubic meters of gas, losses total about 4 million cubic meters.

At a number of enterprises large gas losses occur because of incomplete combustion in furnaces. Thus, the Dezhevskiy construction materials plant (the director is V. Osnovskiy) is "venting" about 20 percent of its gas into the atmosphere. At the No 4 silicate plant in Bor (the director is V. Golitsyn) and the Velodarskiy glassworks in Kurlovo (the director is V. Pivenko) 10 percent of gas is left uncombusted.

According to USSR Gosgaznadzor organs' estimates, the enterprises of the seven ministries they checked accounted between them for losses of over 1 billion cubic meters from the operation of gas-burning equipment on nonoptimum schedules alone.

Gas is expended extremely inefficiently in housing and municipal services heating boiler houses. By improving the technical standard of boiler servicing and operating on optimum schedules and also by utilizing secondary fuel it is possible to save 1.6 billion cubic meters of gas annually.

According to figures from the all-union scientific research institute for gas utilization in the national economy and underground storage of petroleum, petroleum products and liquified gas, the elimination of the aforementioned shortcomings alone on a countrywide scale would make it possible to save over 5 billion cubic meters of "blue gold" annually.

On the other hand, where natural gas is used thriftily a great saving is attained and technical and economic production indicators are invariably increased. By improving furnace structure and adjusting combustion processes, the Nikitovka mercury combine (the director is A. Avedov) has reduced unit gas expenditure by 18 percent. When better use of secondary energy resources began to be made here, their share in the enterprise's fuel balance increased from 20 to 56 percent.

The use of obsolete furnaces is a serious cause of inefficient gas utilization. Thus, many heating furnaces and also heat-process furnaces in metallurgical and machine building enterprises are in need of modernization, reconstruction or even complete replacement. In elaborating targets for retooling plants and factories, this work should be included in national economic plans.

A large reserve for saving, as the experience of leading enterprises has shown, is fuller utilization of secondary energy resources. For instance, fitting industrial furnaces with regenerators makes it possible to reduce gas expenditure by approximately one-fourth. Utilization of secondary heat at compressor stations will make it possible to save about 3 billion cubic meters of gas a year. It must be said that only negligible use is being made of this source, since the sector's requirements for recovered heat are limited. Stockraising complexes, greenhouses and poultry farms could become main consumers. However, this problem must be resolved by the joint efforts of collectives in our sector, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries and departments.

Gas expenditure can be reduced considerably by introducing new manufacturing processes and materials. When concrete is processed in a gas combustion products medium instead of steam, the energy requirement is reduced by 70 percent. The use of regenerative radiation pipes [rekuperativnyye radiatsionnyye trubyy] for heat treatment of metal makes it possible to cut gas expenditure in half.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan many scientific developments have been introduced into the national economy making it possible to achieve a considerable saving in gas. We should include among them automated heating systems for heating and heat-process furnaces, blast ovens, thermal generators, and so forth. Over the same period about 2,000 new pieces of equipment and improved burners have been installed. Extensive application of progressive scientific developments in industrial production and elimination of the losses we have mentioned will produce an annual saving of about 15 billion cubic meters of gas. For comparison let us note that approximately the same quantity of gas is transported every year along one of our largest pipelines--the Bukhara-Urals line.

Heat supplies for buildings, on which about 60 billion cubic meters of gas are spent annually deserve special attention. Architects and planners should remember that we live in cold latitudes, not on the Equator. It is time to put an end to the mania for glass: lights inlets must be reduced in area, and separate rather than connected window transoms must be used. And in northern regions triple glazing must be installed. It is also important to enhance the heat insulation properties of wall panels.

Our winter, with its harsh cold, is always a serious test for the sectors of the fuel and energy complex. Taking into account the lessons of last winter, we have done a great deal to insure uninterrupted gas supplies for the country, particularly in cold spells. But consumers must also strictly observe the discipline of daily limits and replenish reserve fuel stocks promptly.

Underground reservoirs can enhance still further the stability of gas supplies to the national economy. However, their role has been substantially reduced because the majority of stocks in them are distributed to consumers in accordance with plan procedure.

Taking into account the experience of previous years, we believe that the resources of underground reservoirs should be regarded as an emergency state reserve to be used at times of maximum loads and only to supply municipal and consumer service needs. We are against saving this valuable gift of nature by reducing Soviet people's housing comforts. But its extravagant use must also be strictly punished. The instrument builders must supply our plants, power stations and municipal services with reliable gas meters. This form of energy must be accounted for just as strictly and precisely as electricity expenditure.

In all sectors of the national economy there are reserves for saving gas. Seeking out and introducing them and struggling resolutely against thriftlessness are a statewide task and the vital concern of every Soviet person.

CHECHENO-INGUSHSKAYA ASSR OILMEN MEET 5-YEAR PLAN PLEDGES

LD011128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The plan for 4 years of the 5-year plan and annual socialist pledges have been fulfilled by the oilmen of Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan period the country has additionally received more than 500,000 tons of oil. The success has become possible through the successful drilling of superdeep wells and their becoming operational ahead of schedule.

NUCLEAR MACHINE BUILDING PLANNING EXPERT DIES SUDDENLY

LD301051 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Obituary of Boris Grigoryevich Kalutskiy]

[Excerpts] Boris Grigoryevich Kalutskiy, deputy chief of the USSR Gosplan Power and Nuclear Machine Building Department, has died suddenly. In the sixties he worked at the State Committee for the Utilization of Nuclear Power and from 1972 he was head of the Nuclear Power Stations Subdepartment, then deputy chief of the Power and Nuclear Machine Building Department at the USSR Gosplan. He actively promoted the development of the nuclear power industry in the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries.

[Signed] A group of comrades.

BRIEFS

MARKET DEMAND CONFERENCE--An all-union scientific-practical conference has opened in Kiev to discuss improvements in the study of demand for consumer goods in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on improving planning. Representatives of trade organizations in the Ukraine, Novosibirsk, Pskov, Kursk and Tula have been invited to the conference. Participating in the conference is Fesenko, USSR deputy minister of trade. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Nov 79 AU]

PRIMORYE WATER PURIFICATION--The Nagornaya coal mine has commissioned an installation for the biological and chemical purification of industrial and domestic effluents to make water waste entering the Partizanskaya River suitable for salmon. A similar installation was built recently on the Bikin River. The Luchegorsk open-cut coalmine, the largest in Primorye, is being developed near the Bikin River and the purification complex, which includes precipitation tanks, aerators, ponds with useful microelements and chlorinators, treats 5,500 cubic meters of water daily. Presently all coal mining enterprises of Primorye have begun recycling their water supplies and modern purification installations have been or are being built at all mines. [Valdivostok Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29 NOV-2 DEC

LD010406/LD030302 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 29 November through 2 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

29 November

Tadzhikistan cotton growers are completing cotton picking. More than 870,000 tons of cotton have been picked so far in Tadzhikistan, 99 percent of the annual plan. More than a quarter of the cotton has been picked by machine. On one-third of the area cotton had to be resown several times. (0100 GMT)

30 November

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Central Asian republics have started picking the 10th million tons of raw cotton. Nine million tons have been picked for the first time in the USSR. All republics have made a weighty contribution to this success. Azerbaijan was the first to complete picking; a record harvest was picked. (0100 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, 5.7 million tons of cotton have been delivered to procurement centers, 300,000 tons more than was picked by combines. Picking is continuing in the republic. (0205 GMT)

2 December

In Tadzhikistan cotton growers have delivered to procurement points 882,000 tons of cotton, which is 6,000 tons over the annual plan. Of the total, 250,000 tons are of the valuable fine-fiber varieties. (0500 GMT)

UZBEKISTAN BRINGS IN RECORD COTTON HARVEST

LD301800 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

["Uzbekistan: Programmed Cotton Harvests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent, November 30, TASS--The highest ever cotton harvest, more than 5.7 million tons, has been grown in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. And this year was the most unfavourable for cotton cultivation because of adverse weather conditions.

The success of cotton growers was noted by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee on November 27.

A third of the crop area was sown to cotton anew because of the late spring this year--with its frosts, torrential rains and hail, the shoots appeared late. And the summer was dry. Previously, such a situation would have inevitably led to the ruin of peasants. But the cotton growers coped well with all difficulties and collected a bumper cotton harvest.

Uzbekistan accounts for two thirds of the USSR's total cotton production.

SWEDISH OBSERVATORY NOTES USSR UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR BLAST

LD301222 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The National Defense Institute Observatory in Hagfors has registered an underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area of the USSR. According to the observatory, a total of 24 Soviet nuclear explosions have so far been carried out.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA INTERVIEWS PHYSICS SPECIALIST VELIKOV

LD301135 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 November 1979 publishes on pages 1-3, under the headline "Science: Present and Future," a 3,500-word E. Mekrousov interview with "Academician Ye.O. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a major specialist in the sphere of theoretical physics, plasma physics and magnetohydrodynamics." Velikhov briefly outlines developments in his own particular fields, examines the demands made by science on the educational system and considers administrative and other ways of "rapidly advancing scientific and technical ideas," and also aspects of the relationship between industry and research.

SOVIET ICEBREAKER COMPLETES MAIDEN VOYAGE IN ARCTIC

LD301507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report under general heading "5-Year Plan, 4th Year": "Back From Maiden Voyage"]

[Text] Murmansk--The icebreaker Otto Schmidt has returned to its port of registration from its maiden working voyage. Scientists of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, who were on board together with specialists of the Murmansk Territorial Administration for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, conducted research for a month on the icecap in the more inaccessible areas of the Kara Sea and also on the process of interaction between the atmosphere and the ocean.